THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 28. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Vicksburg Not Captured Yet!

Washington City and the North generally were for a short time in a state of excitement over the "glorious news from Vicksburg." They are still waiting, however, for its confirmation, and President Lincoln is now, while expecting the best, prepared for the worst. The falseness of the sensation reports which announced the capture of the city and the escape of Gen. Pemberton and his army, but with the loss of all his artillery, having been proved by the city still holding out, the impression is gaining ground that Grant is in a dangerous position, and that Southern generalship and the obstinacy of the defence will be fatal to the success if not the safety of the attacking force.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Tribune says:—At two o'clock this morning our Washington correspondent telegraphed the facts of the situation at Vicksburg, and they are thus summed up by high authority. Gen. Grant has step by step driven the Confederates into their interior intrenchments, turning the others against them. They, however, have troops to relieve each other as often as may be desired in defending the line of their works, but he is continuing without serious, if any, molestation from Johnston so far to assail successfully but gradually, in order to take as much care as he could of the lives of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting of such a siege.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—A special despatch to the Bulletin, dated Cincinnati, to-day says a despatch received from the lower Mississippi, via Memphis, says there had been no fighting at Vicksburg since last Monday. Most of the river batteries had been silenced, but the dangerous ones were yet in operation, and the gunboats were shelling them.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The issue of the sensation extra, stating that the Confederate pickets on the Rappahannock this morning shouted across that we had taken Vicksburg, but that General Grant had been killed, caused some excitement here to-day, but lasted only during a brief time, as the entire story is discredited.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The attack on the fortifications of Vicksburg was not made by the entire line as was reported, but by a force under Gen. Blair, which assaulted the big battery and failed. Whenever the Confederates attempted to plant guns, they were foiled by our sharpshooters. Our wounded are brought rapidly to the river at the Chickasaw Bayou, where we are sufficient boats to receive them. Our base supplies on the Yazoo was secure, and reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

CAIRO, May 29.—Advices from Vicksburg are to afternoon of the 26th. There has been no fighting since Monday. The position of the army is said have been changed. McPherson's corps holds the me left, McClernand's the centre, and Sherman ight. 5,000 or 6,000 prisoners are expected to e at Memphis to-day. Johnston is reported at on with 15,000 troops. The Confederates also the Big Black bridge.

y 31.—There was fighting at Vicksburg on Monrom 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening, when there cessation of hostilities for both parties to bury ead. The battle was renewed on Tuesday morning, but we have no particulars. But few if any water batteries have been taken. Gen. Banks have not yet arrived.

following despatches give the Southern version re at Vicksburg:—

FREESBORO, May 30.—The Chattanooga Rebel 29th says:—Reports from below Vicksburg hat Gen. Banks has crossed the Mississippi with at Bayou Sara. Gen. Grant sent in a flag y yesterday about the sick and wounded. The er of Federals was far greater in the assault upon rg than in any battle during the war.

Mississippian of Tuesday says:—Saturday's Vicksburg was the most stubborn of all

RICHMOND, May 27.—A private despatch from Canton says:—All was well yesterday. Vicksburg holds out bravely.

Admiral Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, continues to inflict great damage on the Confederate cause. Besides capturing the batteries at Haines' Bluff, and destroying the extensive and formidable works which were in course of construction at Warrenton, he has sent an expedition to Yazoo city, which was perfectly successful. Three powerful steamers and a ram were destroyed. The ram was a monster, 310 feet long, and 70 feet beam, to be covered with four-inch iron plates. Also a fine navy yard, with machine shops of all kinds. The property destroyed and captured amounted to over $2,000,000.

In the territory to the West of the Mississippi, Gen. Price is occupying the attention of the U. S. forces in possession of the military posts on the borders of the State of Missouri and in the Indian territory beyond, and the guerrilla bands are becoming more numerous on the border.

The Confederate army across the Rappahannock is very active, and their position at the river fords is decidedly offensive. Large columns could be traced in motion by the lines of dust in the rear of their river front, and their destination and the designs of Gen. Lee are subjects of speculation to the Yankee army. Gen. Hooker is preparing for every possible emergency in the future.

Gen. Schenck and Governor Curtin have had a long interview with President Lincoln. It is said that they seriously apprehend an invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania.

Warm work is expected in Western Virginia before long, as the Confederates have been making demonstrations which indicate that they are bent on mischief.

A depressed feeling existed in the New York money market, last week, owing, it is alleged, to the outrages perpetrated in the name of the authorities in Ohio and Indiana. In financial circles there is a growing uneasiness as to this assumption of power, as property is very sensitive to any revolutionary action.

The wife of Mr. Vallandigham has become insane from terror caused by his arbitrary arrest.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

News was received in New York last week, by way of Havana, that a French war steamer which arrived there, having left Vera Cruz on the 11th ult., reported that the siege of Puebla had been raised or suspended till the arrival of reinforcements and heavier guns, as it had been impossible for the French to penetrate the city with the artillery they had, it being of only 12-lb calibre, though rifled. The impossibility of entering Puebla consisted in the barricades, 18 feet thick, of earth and stones, and in the fact that the Mexicans had filled the houses of the first line of parapets with earth. The French had received news from Puebla only up to the 27th of April. Letters from Americans resident in Havana were published in the N. Y. papers, asserting that the French had withdrawn nineteen miles from Puebla, and that the English frigate Immortalité brought the news that the French had been defeated and obliged to retire eighteen miles towards Orizaba, to which place Gen. Forey and staff had gone. Notwithstanding that the date when this alleged defeat had taken place was not mentioned, the report is credited by the New York press, which considers the intelligence indicates the substantial failure of the French invasion. But the following despatch, by telegraph from San Francisco, contains more exact information as to dates, and though coming from Mexican sources, only hints at the raising of the siege as a probable contingency:—

Dates are received from the city of Mexico, via Acapulco, to the 6th of May. Up to that date the French continued bombarding Puebla, making but little progress. The authorities of the city of Mexico believed that the French would soon be compelled to abandon the siege of Puebla. Comonfort had commenced an important movement, designed to get in rear of the French, and then throw his 15,000 troops into Puebla and strengthen Ortega.

On the 5th he telegraphed to Juarez:—"The enemy is a mile and a half from our position. He keeps up a slight cannonading of Puebla. All his attention is directed towards my movements. My line extends to San Pablo del Monte. My soldiers are very enthusiastic, and I intend to profit by it. COMONFORT."

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.

CAPE RACE, MAY 29.—The steamship Jura, from Liverpool of the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22nd, was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are five days later. Political news unimportant.

There was a general feeling of suspense for later American news.

The Derby was won by Macaroni, by a short head only. The Lord Clifton was second.

The Cork Examiner contains correspondence from various parts of Ireland that leaves scarcely any doubt that recruiting for the Northern army is attempted to be carried out on an extensive scale. It appears that Mitchilstown, Charlesville and Fermoy have been visited by several American gentlemen of military aspect, who publicly offered to give passage to any number of young men willing to accept it to New York for $3 each, with the certainty of continuous remunerative work when they arrived there. The police were present on several occasions, which obviously disconcerted the strangers, but as there was nothing illegal in the proposition made, no proceedings could be taken. Several hundred young men await the sailing of the early steamers, who, beyond all doubt, are engaged to go to America on the terms offered by the American agents.

The advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being dispatched from there to Mexico.

POLAND.—There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

Latest by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

Mr. Layard stated in Parliament that the British Consul at Mobile was promptly dismissed for shipping specie on a British man-of-war.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde denounced the seizure of British vessels by Federal cruisers as a violation of the law of nations, and complained of the proceedings adopted by the United States Prize Courts.

Earl Russell defended the course of the American Government, and said that all their communications showed that they fully respected international law and desired to act accordingly. Lord Derby fully concurred with Lord Russell, and thought every allowance ought to be made for provocation America must feel at seeing so much commerce carried on with the Confederates, notwithstanding the blockade.

The House of Commons had voted the postal subsidies, including the Galway line.

Polish telegrams report the continued spread of the insurrection.

It is reported that the Russian Government had ordered the officials in Poland to send their wives and children without delay into the interior of Russia. New Russian regiments are ordered into Finland.

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AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,

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ECONOMY—AN EX-MINISTER PROVIDED FOR.—The policy of the Premier was to buy off the opposition of the men he sacrificed in the crisis. But he met only a very small success. With the more independent of his colleagues he entirely failed. M. Bureau seems to be the only one who was willing to take the bait. The Journal de Quebec states that he has been appointed to an office in the Bureau of Agriculture at a salary of £600 a year. "The other Government," says the Journal, "the Government of *robbers*, thought it their duty to leave this place vacant in the interest of the public treasury; but the *economical* Government, by name and profession, has felt itself entitled, in spite of its principles, to pillage the public coffers for the benefit of a friend who had ruined himself for its cause."—*Leader.*

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

NORTH HASTINGS ELECTION.

The campaign is now fairly opened, the Sheriff, George Taylor, Esq., to whom the writ for the return of a member to represent the North Riding of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly was directed, having issued his proclamation, appointing Monday, the 15th day of June, at 12 o'clock, as the time for nomination in said Riding; the poll to be opened on the 22nd.

The candidates, as expected, are Mr. M. Bowell, as the representative of the Liberal Conservatives; and Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, as the supporter, we suppose, of the present style of "good government." We cannot speak positively, however, as to the particular views on the questions of the day held by the latter gentleman, as, although his friends may be well informed thereupon, the public generally, near the backwoods at any rate, are kept pretty well in the dark. More favoured localities have, we understand, been somewhat actively canvassed in a quiet way for some days past.

Mr. Bowell, whose views as an earnest opponent of the present government are well known, has also, so far as time would permit, since his selection on Saturday last, to represent his party, been canvassing for support, and in the opinion of his friends, with fair prospects of success. According to the *Hastings Chronicle*, Mr. T. C. Wallbridge has come back North with the avowed intention of routing out the "Old Dragon," and has scared him off. Whether this doughty modern "St. George" will have as good luck with Mr. Benjamin's successor, remains to be seen.

Between the two candidates, there is, we think, no room for hesitation as to which the Electors of the North Riding would do wisely to choose. We find that Mr. Wallbridge is endorsed by the friends of the present Government as a "Liberal Conservative who will support good government and oppose corruption." Yet, although the most serious charges of abandonment of principle, and wasteful expenditure of the public money in fat jobs have been publicly made against the Administration of which Mr. J. S. Macdonald is the head, (and which Mr. Wallbridge is expected to side with) the newspaper organs of that party instead of setting to work to prove that these charges are unfounded, get up a sort of "stop-thief" cry, and rake up similar charges against dead and done-with Administrations. This may satisfy mere partisans: but unless the charges against the Macdonald-Sicotte cabinet are fairly refuted, the friends of *really* good government would do well to take care not to strengthen the hands of the reconstructed Cabinet—with its new members in favour of cancelling $600,000 Fire Loans, and who maintain that the "best armament for Canada is no armament at all"—by returning Mr. T. C. Wallbridge.

Again, Mr. Wallbridge is a lawyer. There are already too many lawyers in Parliament; and there can be no advantage to the country in adding to their number.

Mr. Bowell's claims to support may be summed up in a few words. Although a strong partisan, we believe his political views in general are sound; from his long experience as an editor he is well fitted to take an active and intelligent part in the legislation of the country; and the zeal with which he has exposed the short-comings of the present Administration will have a strong tendency to keep him from countenancing either extravagance or corrupt bargaining or jobbery should the party which he acts with again come into power.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, Mr. Wallbridge has favoured the back country with his presence, and spoke last night at Best's school house.

SOUTH HASTINGS.

At the nomination at Belleville, on Wednesday, Lewis Wallbridge, Esq., the Solicitor General West, was returned by acclamation,—there being no other candidate willing to come forward to oppose him. This result is not surprising, as a feeling of local pride at being represented by a member of the Cabinet always operates in favour of the candidate dignified by office.

New Magistrates.

A list of 132 new magistrates for the County of Hastings, in addition to the magistrates already appointed, has just been announced. Among them are the following:—

MADOC.—E. D. O'Flynn, W. Kingston, John H. Dunn, James Speirs, John Dale, David McCarty, William Campbell, Charles Allen, Alpheus F. Wood.

ELZEVIR.—John E. Rhodes, Robert Barry, Thomas Lingham, Wm. Jeff.

TUDOR.—John Loyd, James Richardson, William Murphy, Andrew Jelly, James Maitland.

WOLLASTON.—Ben. McKelligan.

LIMERICK.—John Hyde.

DUNGANNON.—William Robinson, Dermot Kavanagh.

FARADAY.—James Cleak.

HERSCHEL.—Patrick Moran.

BANGOR.—D. R. McDonald, John Roady.

Mr. Maitland, whose name appears in the list for Tudor, now longer resides in that township, but at Bannockburn, in Madoc.

We are glad to see that the townships along the line of the Hastings Road are now being so well provided with Justices of the Peace. Of late there have been too many cases, that way, of what is known in the "land of the free and the home of the brave" as rowdyism; but, with the prospect of a prompt administration of justice on the spot, the "roughs" will find themselves put on their good behaviour.

THE CROPS.

The "fine growing weather" which forms the current topic of remark in country places, is bringing the crops forward fast, and generally in a thriving condition. In some parts of the township of Madoc, however, on high ground, we are sorry to hear that the grub is doing considerable damage to wheat, barley and peas.

THE WAR.

Affairs remain pretty much unchanged at Vicksburg. The U. S. gunboat Cincinnati was struck by shot from the Confederate batteries, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. From 15 to 40 persons are reported killed, drowned, and wounded.

Washington is considerably excited over a rumoured advance by Gen. Lee upon the city. Some of the enemy are getting unpleasantly near, and there are expectations that another battle may be fought at Manassas shortly.

A Mobile despatch mentions a reported battle between Gens. Bragg and Rosecrans, and that Gen. Bragg was badly beaten, falling back to Alabama, with Rosecrans pursuing.

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGES OF THE SEAS.—After a long interval of silence, the whereabouts of the *Alabama* and *Florida* has been most unpleasantly brought to light. These Confederate steamers have been lately cruising in company, over a course rich with prizes. They have betaken themselves to what our English seamen term the "horse latitudes," being that strip of ocean which lies between the North and the South Atlantic, comprising a few degrees on either side of the equatorial line, and a corresponding Longitudinal range from the neighbourhood of the 30th degree west. Here is the track, not alone of the Brazilian and South American trade, but of ships bound to and from the East. The abundance of the field for this terrible gleaning is evidenced by the fact that, during a few consecutive days of the month of April last, eight U. S. vessels, of various size and bound in various directions, were seized and destroyed. Their value, with that of their cargoes, is estimated at more than a million of dollars. The crews, as usual, were put on board neutral ships casually fallen in with; and as they reach home, one after another, the particulars of these annoying losses are made known. The consequent perturbation of the commercial world may be imagined; and it naturally follows that a fresh chorus of indignation is trolled forth by the press anent the British port, and the British builder, and the British this, and the British that, which all the world knows by heart.

Now, though the loss to Northern merchants is no greater by the burning than it would be by the capture and legal condemnation of their cargoes, it must be owned that this destructive style of procedure is vastly irritating in the international point of view. Every one here is prompt to anathematise the skill and energy of our ship-builders and engineers. Every one forgets with equal readiness that these ships were built with American money, under the direction of Americans in Liverpool; that their escape to sea was largely owing to the official maladroitness of the American consul at the same port; that they are commanded by American officers; that their unmolested range of the high seas is to be attributed to the supineness or ill luck of a score of American gunboats. It is so much easier to shift the responsibility to foreign shoulders, than to look disagreeable facts boldly in the face!

At the time immediately following the affair of the Trent, when Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N., a nine-days' hero, was on a brief visit to New York, we had the honour of being in his company one evening, at a literary Club in this city. He was the cynosure of all eyes; and we remember how an acquaintance of ours, after a long gaze of mute admiration, abruptly asked us if we did not trace in the form of the Commodore's head a certain something that reminded us of Nelson. Whether we saw it, or not, is immaterial; the trivial circumstance is now only brought to mind, as we recollect how Nelson chased the French fleet from the Mediterranean, to the West Indies and back again to the Mediterranean, and finally caught and crushed it. Admiral Wilkes, by aid of steam, has had ample time to go twice round the globe in pursuit of these Confederate cruisers, yet devotes himself apparently to the less hazardous and more lucrative business of overhauling neutral ships in pursuit of prize-money!—*New York Albion.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

SURRENDER OF PUEBLA TO THE FRENCH.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Havana Diario of the 27th, received by the Creole, states that it is in possession of information, through an authorized channel, confirming the accounts of the occupation of Puebla by the French, and gives details which it calls official. On the 16th ult., the French troops, which had opened a parallel 180 metres from one of the forts, opened an artillery fire, which dismounted all the guns of the fort. The besieged defended themselves with valour. The next day the parallels were advanced to a short distance from the works. The Mexican General Mendoza appeared in Forey's camp and asked him to permit the Mexican troops to retire from Puebla with their arms and part of their artillery. On this condition the place would surrender. Gen. Forey refused promptly to accept this offer. At 5 o'clock the bearer of a flag of truce presented a letter from Gen. Ortega, stating that he would surrender, unconditionally, with all his troops. Thereupon the place was occupied by a portion of the French forces, and on the 19th, Forey himself entered Puebla. On the 20th, Gen. Bazaine, at the head of a corps, consisting of two divisions, commenced the march upon the city of Mexico.

From the Toronto Leader.

THE REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

The New York Times prepares its readers for a slight sensation shock by heading an article: "*The Crisis in Canada—Signs of Disaffection.*" The writer professes to have discovered "a growing conflict of interest and sympathy between the great dependency and its parent country." Proceeding to the proof, the Times treats M. Dorion as the organ of the party of disaffection towards the parent state:—

"Another portion of the [parliamentary] vacation was occupied in attempts to agree with the Colonial office in London on the subject of a military railroad from Halifax to Quebec. On both these points, the attempts at agreement were futile. Whatever wish the loyal Premier may have had to please his masters in Downing street, he lacked the energy or power to bring his more radical colleagues to the same faith. His ministry had, indeed, barely settled down to work when the most talented French Canadian member of it resigned, distinctly on the ground that it was not the business of the colonists to tax themselves for an unproductive military road, merely because occasions might arise when the policy of the English Foreign Office would lead to international troubles, involving the Provinces in an Imperial war.

"The name of this recusant member deserves to be known, M. A. A. Dorion, a prominent Montreal lawyer, and the recognized head of the Rouges, or Republican party of Lower Canada."

It is interesting to notice the views of this republican journal, which is highly favourable to the Rouge-Grit combination, on the sincerity with which the railroad negotiations were conducted:—

"The resignation of this gentleman was a serious blow to the Sandfield Macdonald Cabinet. But they struggled on, through the quiet vacation months, in spite of it, *and even made a show of carrying on negociations in England for the construction of the obnoxious road.* Two of the Ministers—one from each section of the Province—went to London, to save appearances, but their conferences with the Duke of Newcastle only ended in their presenting a note to the Imperial Minister, in which they refused to enter the copartnership in the Halifax and Quebec railway, along with the Home Government and the Maritime Provinces, unless on the recognized principle that the mother country, equally with the colonies, shall share the risks and liabilities of the undertaking. In brief, *the Canadian delegates desired an excuse to get out of the scheme altogether*; and, in fact, they showed most distinctly, in their correspondence with the Colonial Office, that they held, in the fullest sense, the views of their former colleague, M. Dorion, while, at the same time, they lacked the courage and manliness to make these views the basis of a resignation of their seats in the Cabinet."

All this is set down to the credit of the Administration by the Republican journal, which is delighted to see in a Ministry "signs of disaffection" to the parent state. Canadian electors may put a different estimate upon these proceedings.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, } Churchwardens.
T. S. AGAR, }

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

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ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, 1863. th MAIL STAGE will leave the Village of HASTINGS for BEAVER CREEK on every MONDAY and THURSDAY.

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G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

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DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c.—A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES always on hand.

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Corner of Madawaska and Donald Streets.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the business part of the town. A Good Yard and Stabling.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, June 6th 1863.

ASHES	$5 50 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$4 to $4 50.
PORK	$8½ to $9 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	12½ cents ₱ ℔.
HAY	$12 ₱ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 3d@4s 6d. Rye, 3s 0d@3s 0d. Barley, 4s 3d@5s 0d. Oats, 2s 0d@2s 0d. Peas, 2s 6d@2s 7d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl, 25s. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs, 11s. 3d@12s 6d. Potash, ₱ cwt, 27s 0d@3s 0d. Hay, ₱ ton, 70s@80s. Potatoes, ₱ bushel, 1s 6d@1s 9d. Beef, ₱ cwt., 20s@22s. 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs., 20s 0d@25s 0d. Butter, ₱ ℔, 7½d@ 9d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 6d@7½d. Clover seed, ₱ 60 ℔, 15s@20s. Grass seed, ₱ 48 ℔, 10s@12s. 6d.

THE BANK OF BRANTFORD.—The Bank of Brantford has failed, and its cashier, Mr. S. P. Stokes, has left for the States. There is a report of some trouble arising from the abstraction of certain bonds, which is said to have hastened Mr. Stokes' movements, but what truth there may be in the rumour we cannot say. This Bank possessed the last of the charters so improperly granted by the Legislature to irresponsible parties. We trust that the Parliament will revoke the charter at its first session, and that we have heard the last of these "Bogus" concerns. People had little confidence in the bank, and consequently very few of its bills were in circulation.—*Globe.*

Tar is now being manufactured in Michigan by a party of Norwegians. In a few years Michigan may beat North Carolina in producing this desirable article of commerce.

THIS IS A WORLD OF CHANGE.

Through the wide earth as on we roam,
And in its mazes range,
All things proclaim with mighty voice,
"This is a world of change."

Bright faces which we loved to see,
Are gone, while chill and strange
Are those who occupy their place:
For all on earth must change.

The flowers which bloomed the summer through,
Are withered, dead, and gone;
Another race, the year will grace;
Change breathes the flowers upon.

The morning fair oft brings a day
Of gloominess and rain;
While early darkened clouds will break,
And sunshine smile again.

Nothing on earth remains the same;
Change marks its every law;
The seasons shifting onward roll,
And changes with them draw.

Then as through this wide world we roam,
And in its footpaths range,
Let us be nerved with courage strong,
And meet its every change!

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO.

A DOMESTIC STORY.

(*Concluded.*)

A visible change came over Mr. Herbert's face as he read it, but a smile followed the change. He looked up at his wife as he finished it, and placed it before him.

"Read that aloud, my love, it concerns us all. The offer is a singular one, and the condescension rather equivocal. It is a letter from my sister, Mrs. Blunt."

An exclamation of astonishment escaped each one; but Mrs Herbert was allowed to read it uninterrupted.

"DEAR BROTHER—It must be seven or eight years since we have heard anything of you, and I am almost afraid that you have left the place you preferred to this one. As your circumstances were very poor, and you must have now a large family of children, I write to say that you can send one of them to me—one of the girls I should prefer—and I will adopt her as my own—for I have none, and Mr. Blunt's great wealth will allow me to bring her up and provide handsomely for her. Let her be sent on as soon as possible—you needn't mind giving her clothes, as I will save you that expense.

"If your wife is still living, you will remember me to her. She must be looking very old after working so hard. If you have any boys, Mr. Blunt might do a little to advance them: his business connexions are very extensive and high. Your other sisters are well and advantageously married. I expect an immediate reply. Your affectionate sister,

"OCTAVIA BLUNT."

The indignation with which this tender epistle was received was indescribable, and Alice was chosen to answer it by the entire assembly. So on the following morning she presented her father with her reply.

"DEAR AUNT—Since you last heard of my father, he has been assailed by ill health and extreme poverty. From these sweet ills he was rescued by the affectionate care and wise economy of the best of wives, who, I thank God, is not only well, but looking as youthful as a woman of twenty-five. They have found, too, a friend, who helped them kindly through their misfortunes, and still clings fondly to us all. I am the eldest girl; Mary and Bertha come next. My brother, Wallace, is two years my senior, and Frank is the youngest of all. Within my recollection we have always lived in the most comfortable manner. We now manage to get on as decently as people can who have only four thousand a year, and beg to decline your very obliging offer of adopting any of us. We are the happiest family in the world, and pride ourselves upon the patience and firmness with which our parents bore their youthful trials.

"Very respectfully, &c., ALICE HERBERT."

"This will do, my love," said her father, placing the letter in its envelope. "In a few days we shall certainly have an answer, and I predict a very different style from the first, or Blunt has altered wonderfully since I knew him. He worships gold."

A few days after Mr. Herbert brought home the following epistle, over which Alice's beautiful lip curled in voluntarily.

"MY DEAR HERBERT—Octavia was much affected by your dear girl's communication. We were all so glad to hear from you at last, for we first often thought of, and feared you might be in distress. I cannot tell you how glad we are to find how successful you have been. It has relieved our hearts of a load indeed. (Here Mr. Eldon gave a kind of groan, and tossed Frank over his shoulder. Mr. Herbert smiled sadly, but continued to read). Your sisters are very anxious to see you and your lovely family, so you may look for Octavia and myself about the beginning of next month. With kindest love to Mrs. Herbert and your children, I bid you adieu.

"Very sincerely yours, MADOUF B. BLUNT."

"They shan't come, shall they, mother?" cried Alice. "We do not want them to care for us now."

"For your father's sake they must be kindly received, my daughter," was the mother's reply. "They may yet learn to give us credit for whatever virtues we have, and excuse our faults."

"And it is never too late to amend, Ally," said Mr. Eldon, patting her shoulder. "'Forgive and forget,' is a beautiful motto, my dear."

Alice blushed, but held out her little white hand.

"I am ashamed of my childishness, and do poor credit to my darling mother. Do try and let it be forgotten, and I will make up for it by playing the agreeable to my aunt, because she is my father's sister."

"And more than that your father cannot expect, my children," said Mr. Herbert, laying his hand on her soft locks. "He sees, however, one good to be derived from your aunt's visit."

"I know, I know!" cried Bertha, clapping her hands.

"Well, what then, little prattler?" asked her father.

"Why you mean that we can now practise what we find it so hard to do—forgive as we would be forgiven."

"That's my good little Bertha!" said her mother, kissing her fondly. "That's my attentive Sunday-scholar. I do not waste my time when *I* preach in the afternoons."

And so, when Mr. and Mrs. Blunt arrived, they were agreeably surprised with the reception they met. The Herberts made no professions—they were too sincere for that, but they were all polite from the beginning of the visit to its end. Mrs. Blunt was delighted with her brother's wife and family; and when, two years after, she was invited to Alice's wedding, she presented the bride with a beautiful silver pitcher, to which Mr. Blunt added a set of crystal for young Mrs. Eldon, to begin housekeeping with. Alice sighed as she looked at her splendid gifts, and thought of the time when half their value would have made her poor mother rich! But with the bright tears in her soft eyes, she wound her arms around that beloved mother, and laid her young face against hers.

"Dear mother! those who need not such rich and costly things are always filled with them. My uncle Eldon has to-day settled on me alone—independently of what he gives Edward—an annuity of two hundred a-year. I have resolved to lay by so much a year for benevolent purposes, and together we will seek out the poor and the needy. Best of mothers! I cannot equal you in goodness, but I will do my best not to waste the great blessings God has given me."

A DOG RACE.—A singular dog race lately took place at Verona. The competitors numbered about fifty, and were held in leash while their masters walked slowly up to the winning post, calling the animals to them. When the masters had arrived, the signal for the start was given, and the dogs were released. Those most attached to their masters had the best chance of becoming winners, as the course had been strewn with sweetmeats, sausages, and other pleasant obstacles, not easy even for the best of dogs to pass by. It must be declared that few of the competitors allowed themselves to be stopped by these attractions. The hero of the day was a small dog belonging to Count Stadion.—*Galignani*.

AN EXTENSIVE EMPIRE.—The following paragraph gives a short and curious summary of the colonial empire of Great Britain:—"The colonies of Great Britain comprise altogether 3,500,000 square miles, and cost us for management £3,500,000 per annum, or just a pound a mile. They have an aggregate revenue of £11,000,000, and owe among them £27,000,000, or just two years and a half's income. They import goods to the amount of £60,000,000 yearly—half from ourselves, and half from all the rest of the world. They export produce to the amount of £50,000,000, of which three-fifths come to this kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites." Add to these figures 900,000 square miles for India, and 200,000,000 of people, with a trade of £71,000,000, and we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third of the land of the earth, and nearly a fourth of its population. If a British Vizier under the Emperor should, as seems probable, rule China, Englishmen will directly control more than half the human race.—*Spectator*.

A HEROINE.—A letter from Lake Providence, La., gives the following scrap of romance:—The First Kansas Regiment is encamped near us. One of the members of that regiment, a sergeant, died in hospital two weeks ago. After death his comrades discovered that their companion, by the side of whom they had marched and fought for almost two years, was a —woman. You may imagine their surprise at the discovery. I went to the hospital and saw the body after it was prepared for burial, and made some inquiries about her. She was of rather more than average size for a woman, with rather strongly marked features, so that with the aid of man's attire she had quite a masculine look. She enlisted in the regiment after they went to Missouri; and consequently they know nothing of her early history. She probably served under an assumed name. She was in the battle of Springfield, where Gen. Lyon was killed, and has fought in a dozen battles and skirmishes. She always sustained an excellent reputation, both as a *man* and a soldier, and the men all speak of her in terms of respect and affection. She was brave as a lion in battle, and never flinched from any duty or hardships that fell to her lot. She must have been very shrewd to have lived in the regiment so long, and preserved her secret so well. Poor girl! she was worthy of a better fate. Who knows what grief, trouble or persecution induced her to embrace such a life?"

VARIETIES.

Fair dealing is the bond and cement of society.

The wedding-ring is worn on the fourth finger of the left hand, because it was anciently believed that a small artery ran from this finger to the heart.

"It is a curious fact," say some entomologists, "that it is only the female musquito that torments us." A bachelor says it is not at all "curious."

It is a singular fact that when an Indian swears, he swears in English. There are no oaths in the Indian vernacular.

An Irishman was brought up before a bailiff at Ipswich, on a charge of having six wives! The bailiff asked him how he could be so hardened a villain as to delude so many? "Please your worship," says Pat, "I was only trying to get a good one."

Not long ago, on the coast of Africa, a captain was going to throw one of his crew, who was dying, overboard, before he was dead. So the man says—"You are not going to bury me alive, are you?" "Oh!" says the captain, "*you needn't be so jolly particular to a few minutes!*"

A good specimen of latent sarcasm is seen in the following remark of a counsellor to a presiding judge: "Your honour was right and I was wrong—as your honour is very apt to be."

The Pension Office at Washington has lately recorded the *nineteen thousandth* application of wives made widows by this war between the Northern and Southern States.

A column of infantry will generally pass over about five miles in two hours, halts included. A column of cavalry, at a walk and trot alternately, makes about six miles an hour.

A letter from a soldier in the army of the Potomac, speaking of the intrenchments erected during the night on Hooker's new line, says: "We didn't have many picks and shovels, but we had tin plates and cups and bayonets, and we made them tell."

An immense immigration into New York from Ireland continues. The Dale line of steamers, including extra vessels, come crowded with steerage passengers from Queenstown. The Cunard Company, which does not carry them in their mail packets, has organized extra steamers also. The Great Eastern will probably bring two thousand!

The Portland Advertiser, in noticing the case of an idiotic boy named Archibald, who murdered a boy in the almshouse in that city, says: "It is a fact that should be known, that the parents of this boy have had twenty-one children, all of whom were imbeciles; and this again owing to the fact that they were own cousins. What a warning should this prove to those who would marry blood relations, and thereby entail on their offspring all the evils that flesh is heir to."

Flax is now used quite extensively in some parts of Wisconsin for manufacturing purposes. At Milwaukee there are exhibited specimens of flax as white as snow, and also coloured with the most brilliant hues; calico, made of fifty per cent. of flax; cotton flannel, one-half flax; felted cloths, and a variety of other manufactures of which flax is a component part. The market sales of these calicoes is six cents per yard. As handsome an article of broadcloth is manufactured from this cottonized flax as could be desired.

General Rosecrans, a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter from an indignant private:—"General—I have been in the service eighteen months and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for fifteen days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor house." The General granted the furlough.

"Will you keep an eye on my horse, my son, while I step in and get a drink?" "Yes, sir." Stranger goes in, gets his drink, comes out, and finds his horse missing. "Where is my horse, boy?" "He's runn'd away, sir." "Didn't I tell you to take care of him, you young scamp?" "No, sir; you told me to keep my eye on him, and I did, till he got clear out of sight."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 29. MADOC (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

There is as yet no decisive news from Vicksburg as to the situation of affairs there. Gen. Grant had demanded the surrender of the place, giving three days to Gen. Pemberton to consider the demand. Gen. Pemberton replied that he did not want fifteen minutes, and that the troops would die in the trenches before they would surrender. Since this reply Pemberton, (who was reported to have been hung by his own men for treachery), has become very popular, confidence in him having been fully restored.

The attempt to take the city by storm has, it is said, been abandoned. Grant, in his last attack, used cotton bales as moveable breastworks. Pemberton mounted his 200-pounders, and directed their fire to the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy. The surer and safer plan of attempting to starve the garrison into submission has since found favour every where.

Southern accounts represent the results of the siege thus far as very encouraging for their side. Grant, it is expected, will be compelled to raise the siege in a few days. It is rumoured that he has fallen back from before Vicksburg to the Big Black river, and was fortifying to prevent Gen. Johnston from crossing to the relief of the beleaguered city, whose defenders are not only short of provisions, but greatly in want of percussion caps. Northern papers, while professing to place no reliance on Southern statements as to Johnston's ability to compel the raising of the siege, are nevertheless urging the forwarding of reinforcements to Gen. Grant.

Port Hudson has become the point of interest at present. Gen. Banks, instead of hastening to the support of Grant at Vicksburg, as it was supposed he intended to do—attempted the capture of Port Hudson. He was himself assailed by Gen. Kirby Smith, and the Southerners claim that the latter gained a brilliant victory. The Federal loss was certainly heavy. The N. Y. Herald's New Orleans correspondent gives the following particulars:

The attack was commenced on the 27th ult. by land and by water. The fight was desperate all day, and was continued on the 28th. Gen. Weitzel, after long and close fighting, finally captured the heavy six-gun battery which sunk the Mississippi, and has turned them on the Confederates. On the enemy's right, Sherman charged and carried the works by storm, but the enemy massed his troops and our men had to fall back. In this charge the 2nd Louisiana regiment fought like demons, and lost some 600 out of 900 men. General Sherman was severely wounded in the leg; Col. Clarke and Col. Cowles were killed, Colonel Bullen wounded. The 6th Michigan and the 128th New York each lost half of their men.

The Tribune's correspondent states that the U. S. loss amounts to at least 5,000. The Confederates claim to have had over 10,000 men. The most perfect confidence was felt that the Confederate stronghold would succumb to the Union forces.

The Richmond Whig thinks that the great campaign in the West, from which the enemy expected so much, bids fair to prove by far the most disastrous and gigantic of all his failures.

The Federal navy in the Southwest continues to meet with more success than the army. An expedition up to Shreveport, on the Red River, where the rebels had a navy yard, found two iron-clads upon the stocks and destroyed them. It was believed they would have been powerful enough, when completed, to have destroyed the U. S. Mississippi fleet.

On Saturday last a rumour was circulated that the Confederates had evacuated Fredericksburgh, and that Hooker had undisputed possession of the line of the Rappahannock, and that the U.S. forces had crossed at both points. Stars and Stripes were floating. There was no truth in the rumour. The second division of the 6th army corps did, however, throw a pontoon bridge across the river a mile below Fredericksburg and crossed over, with the intention, it is presumed, of obtaining positive information regarding Gen. Lee's movements and intentions.

The arbitrary arrest of Mr. Vallandigham has proved, as might have been expected, an untoward event for the Government. Elated by its success in that affair, Gen. Burnside attempted to stop the publication of the Chicago Times, which had dared to denounce his conduct. So great, however, was the popular indignation and excitement, that the President revoked Gen. Burnside's order to suppress the paper. And now the popular feeling is so strongly in Vallandigham's favour, that it is rumoured President Lincoln has sent for him, probably to have an interview and make a compromise. The Democrats of Ohio seem determined to have him for next Governor of that State.

The Peace party in New York, awaking themselves of the general reaction in favour of the right of free speech, held a meeting in New York on the 3rd inst., which was admittedly one of the largest ever seen in that city of mass-conventions. The war was plainly denounced as "unconstitutional," and the assertion made that the South cannot be conquered, and the North had been beaten, the hand of God being uplifted against them. Among the sentiments of the audience elicited by the reading of the address were groans and hisses for President Lincoln, Burnside and Butler, cheers for Vallandigham and McClellan, hisses for the Emancipation Proclamation, prolonged and hearty cheers for peace, groans for military courts-martial of citizens, and cheers for the proposition for a Convention to take preliminary steps to secure peace. The groans and hisses for the President, and the cheers for Vallandigham and peace, were specially vigorous.

Possibly it may be accidental, but about this time the words "copperheads" and "traitors" disappear from certain editorial columns accustomed to apply them to the Peace Democrats.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, all the judges have decided that greenbacks were not a legal tender for the payment of a bond made when gold was the legal currency of the country.

McGee on the Ministry.

In the course of his speech, at the nomination of candidates at Montreal, Hon. D'Arcy Magee expressed his opinion of those of his late colleague who remain in office. He was explaining why he, as an independent candidate, opposed the Ministerial one, Hon. John Young:

"The new Ministerial party, not content with forcing, in a manner which I maintain to be unjustifiable, inconsiderate and unconstitutional, the retirement from office of the majority of the late Cabinet—men of their own party, their old associates and old friends—demand that those men, so deprived of their constitutional and party rights, under the present dissolution should endorse all that has been done, and give the intriguers a bill of indemnity in advance of the election of the new Parliament. They have come to me, they have come singly and in deputations, to ask that I should endorse all that was done and omitted during the late crisis, and [illegible] opposition from them. Intimations of future arrangements, offers of lucrative offices were not wanting on the part of those who have the temporary dispensal of office. I would consent to endorse what had been done at Quebec. They received from me one invariable answer. I told them I would not depart from my position of entire independence; that I would not, however aggrieved, for the sake of any party, move one finger, or utter one word against my old colleagues, except in self-defence; or that there I would not attempt to influence a single vote against them, in the East or Centre, unless the individuals came to ask my opinion on the recent changes. But this has not satisfied these exacting ex-allies. (Mr. McGee then alluded to his connexion with the Macdonald-Sicotte administration, and asserted that the administration had left behind it the most honest chapter which has for years been written in the annals of the Canadian Government.) . . . but certainly we should have asked a dissolution for our own policy, not for another one or our own government, not for another. We should have asked for a dissolution not as a pretext for dropping our programme, but as an occasion for taking the sense of the country, or against that programme. (Cheers.) Other counsels, however, prevailed at Quebec, during the late crisis, other men now represent those counsels, and it was really asking a little too much—it was, it seems to me, hardly decent, hardly delicate, to ask the authors of the rejected policy to endorse its rejection, and to swell the chorus of the new programme, remaining, so far as we yet know, hardly a vestige of our platform.

. . . I have now no leader, but my own conscience, and if I ever follow any one again, it shall be a man with a head and a heart, not a potter's vessel that may be moulded to day into one shape by one dominant influence, and to-morrow into another. The political potter knoweth his own vessel—but I know him not. (Laughter and cheers.) It is amusing to hear, as I am told people do hear, the Commissioners Mr. Holton and M. Dorion talk of my destroying them—as if I destroyed their old platform—as if I threw them out of office."

FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship America, from Bremen on the 24th ult., via Southampton on the 27th, arrived at New York on the 7th inst.

The Europa arrived out on the 20th ult. The Confederate loan fluctuated greatly on the news of Stonewall Jackson's death.

The reports of a probable armistice, and of the prospect of European offers of mediation between the North and the South, are again revived in London.

The Times says of Gen. Hooker's address: If this document were received without authentication, it might pass for a hoax, ridiculing the American commander and his army.

Consols 93 3-8 to 93 1-2 for money.

American securities are advanced.

A great meeting had been held at Shefield on the recognition of the South. Ten thousand persons were present. The Mayor presided. A resolution was agreed to to memorialize the Government.

The Times says that Mason left London on Tuesday for Paris. Increased strength was imparted to the probability of French mediation. Cotton had further advanced to par.

The Emperor will visit the Chalons camp shortly.

Agricultural prospects in France are magnificent.

Orsza, on the Dnieper, has been occupied by the Polish insurgents. The insurgents gained a victory at Birze. Kalnicetopolsk is in open insurrection. Russian troops are ordered to proceed thither by forced marches.

TURKEY.—Apprehensions are entertained at Dedrazza of the landing in Albania of Italian volunteers being increased by the Italian squadron off the Albanian coast.

Advices from the Principalities state that Gen. Türr and Aide had arrived at Bucharest, at which Prince Couza was the guest of honour.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

☞ Some of our readers, who are earnest supporters of Mr. T. C. Wallbridge as M.P.P. for North Hastings, take the ground that as this is the only newspaper in the place, we ought not to say a word in favour of his opponent. Some go further, and say we have broken a promise to remain neutral in politics—on which understanding they subscribed to the MERCURY. As we have not canvassed for subscribers, we have had no opportunity to make any such promise—and as we said not a word of the sort in the prospectus issued before our first No. was published, from which alone our intentions should be judged—we decline to consider ourselves bound by any such (mis)understanding. We claim as much right to state our preference in print, as any one else, not a newspaper publisher, has to advocate his choice in speech. We offer simply the *paper* for sale—not our principles, or the free exercise of our judgment.

Possibly we should not have heard any such complaints had we come out for Mr. Wallbridge. In consideration of the fact, however, that there is no other newspaper in this locality, we are quite content that any of his friends should state in the MERCURY their reasons for desiring his election, if they will do so with reasonable brevity and without indulging in personalities.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

NORTH HASTINGS.

From every part of the Riding we hear the most encouraging accounts. Mr. Wallbridge is winning golden opinions wherever he goes, and is continually getting promises of support and accessions of strength from unexpected quarters. The fact is the people have become tired of the Benjamin rule, and they are anxious to try some other party, believing that the change must be for the better.

At Madoc, Mr. Bowell's stronghold, Mr. Wallbridge held a large and influential meeting on Saturday evening, which was attended with great success. The Hon. T. Wallbridge followed Mr. T. C. Wallbridge in a speech which carried conviction to all present except those who would not be convinced. At the close of the meeting a resolution was carried, pledging the meeting to the support of Mr. Wallbridge. "The ball rolls."—*Chronicle.*

"Winning golden opinions wherever he goes." May be he is—but we "don't see it." Mr. Wallbridge spoke for some hours last Friday night, at Best's school house, and because Mr. Moore, of the Madoc Township Council, disputed the correctness of his assertions in styling Mr. Bowell a "greenback Orangeman," and the subservient tool of the Roman Catholics, he got angry and called him a "pig headed fellow" "who wouldn't be convinced." How little effect the arguments of his lengthy address had may be judged from the fact that when he had finished, no one spoke a word in his favour, or attempted to get the meeting to pledge themselves to support him. After an awkward pause, Mr. Wallbridge proposed "three cheers for the Queen," which was heartily responded to. Mr. W. H. Carpenter then called for "three cheers for Mr. Wallbridge," but the reply was so feeble, he had the business pretty much to himself. An adjournment to the neighbouring tavern was then proposed—and most likely it was there the arguments were used which resulted in the "promises of support and accessions of strength from unexpected quarters" above boasted of. Perhaps it may turn out that the zeal of Mr. W's friends outran their discretion in accomplishing the feat of getting some who had pledged themselves to support Mr. Bowell to serve on his opponent's committee. Undoubtedly Mr. Wallbridge's friends appear very confident of his election. Their ardour may be somewhat damped however by the news of the response made by Montreal to the appeal of the Administration to the country: and as there are always many who like to be on the winning side, the Ministerial defeat there may conduce to Mr. Bowell's advantage here, and upset all the expectations of his opponents.

A SINGULAR REASON FOR VOTING FOR WALLBRIDGE.

Meeting the other day a former supporter of Benjamin who was supposed to be somewhat doubtful whether to vote for Bowell or Wallbridge, we asked him his reason for preferring the latter. The reply, without an instant's hesitation, was—'We had better be ruled by the Yankees than the Papishes!' Now, who put it into his head that there is at this time any question which would render the election of one candidate rather than another a good reason for preferring the rule of the Yankees to that of the 'Papishes?' And will such teachings find favour in the sight of the really loyal electors of the North Riding? Does it not look as if some, at any rate, of those who are endeavouring to secure the election of Mr. Wallbridge are thinking of looking to Washington, or are instigating others to do so, by stirring up religious prejudices where other arguments would not avail?

THE MONTREAL ELECTIONS.

The chief commercial city of Canada has shown most decidedly that it can place no confidence in a Ministry of which the Hon. J. S. Macdonald is the head by rejecting at the polls Mr. Dorion, the Attorney General East, and Mr. Holton, the Finance Minister, of the re-constructed Cabinet, as well as the Hon. John Young, who came forward in the Ministerial interest in opposition to Mr. Mc Gee, one of the rejected members of his original Cabinet.

The majorities at the close of the polls were:—

Mc Gee over Young	750
Rose over Holton	88
Cartier over Dorion	676

This result is of course intensely disgusting to the *Globe*, which scolds the people of Montreal, for electing Mr. Cartier and Mr. Rose "the representatives of French domination of extravagant and corrupt expenditure, and of high-handed interference with our educational institutions."

It cannot believe that the election in Montreal is an index of the result elsewhere. Time will show. The people of Upper Canada may be opposed to the return to power of the "corruptionists"—provided they believe ever a part only of the charges brought against them—and yet not be scared by the *Globe* into entrusting their welfare to the hands of those who have shown themselves alike faithless to their party and their old political associates and principles, and somewhat tricky in their dealings with the Imperial Government.

FIRE.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday night, last week, fire was observed to be breaking out in the hayloft over the stables in the yard of the Hastings House, in Madoc village. By prompt exertions, the flames were got under, very little damage, fortunately, being actually done. Had the fire remained undiscovered for two minutes longer, it is thought it would have got so firm a hold, that it would have been impossible to check it, and half the village might have been swept away. The cause of the fire is unknown, no one having entered the stable for some time previously.

WESLEYAN METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.—From the Draft of Stations (under correction) published in the *Chronicle*, we extract the following among other appointments for the Belleville district:—

Stirling—Joel Briggs.
Marmora—Francis C. Ireland.
Shannonville—Aaron D. Miller.
Hungerford—Rob't Robinson; one to be sent.
Flinton and Addington Road—John A. Dowler.
Madoc—Edward Harris; one to be sent.
Hastings Road—James W. Sloane.

MUSQUITOES.—The musquitoes this year are more numerous, vigorous, bloodthirsty and generally tormenting than for the last twenty-one years, if not than ever before. They are a perfect plague, unless indeed they have a beneficial effect in preserving the health by the quantity of blood they suck out, and overcoming the languor incident to the warm weather by the irritation they leave behind in exchange.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The New York Times was much inclined to doubt the truth of the reported capture of Puebla. The following despatch from San Francisco settles the matter beyond question:—

On the 15th and 16th ult the Mexicans were repulsed before Fortress Carmen. The garrison and inhabitants of Puebla were in a state of starvation. The ammunition was failing, and Ortega was disappointed that Comonfort could not cut his way through with supplies to the besieged.

On the 17th, Gen. Forey sent a flag of truce, offering to allow the Mexican officers and soldiers to march out—the officers with side arms—providing they gave their parole not to serve against the French. This was declined by Ortega, who in the meantime spiked the cannon, burnt the gun carriages, destroyed the infantry arms, and then surrendered. The Mexican General Regulo, his aides, and his ordnance officer, preferring death to being prisoners, shot themselves dead.

The advance of the French army was at Cholula, six miles beyond Puebla, on its way to the capital.

The Mexicans were much embittered against the French, and all Frenchmen were ordered to leave the capital within eight days.

The Mexicans will defend the approaches to the capital to the last. Great enthusiasm prevails. This account is from Mexican sources.

In San Francisco the Mexican houses are draped, while from the French houses flags are flying.

Acting Admiral Wilkes has been relieved, and Commodore Lardner has been designated as his successor.

The authorities at the Danish island of St. Thomas in the West Indies will feel relieved at the news, as Wilkes had acted as if the harbour was a naval station belonging to the United States.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BRITISH CONNECTION.

The Hon. D'Arcy McGee concluded his address on the day of nomination at Montreal as follows:—

And now, gentlemen, come what may out of this general election, I intend to adhere to the national policy I have always advocated and acted upon, since I have been in public life in this country,—the policy which embraces British connexion. (Cheers.) The assertion of the monarchical as against the democratic principle. (Cheers.) The policy of conciliation between our different creeds and classes—the policy of internal reform, and *pari passu* with that reform, a great series of internal improvements stretching from the frontier of New Brunswick to British Columbia. This policy is the only true basis of Colonial defence—for it is a policy of new settlements, of increased population, of diverse employments, of a new northern nationality, subordinate to, helpful to, and helped by the empire to which we belong. It is a policy for our old men—a policy of peace and security; it is a policy for our young men—a policy of promise and expectation. It may be thought at this moment by some of our politicians, visionary and unreal; but when were enterprise, increase, extension, and development, unreal or visionary to our race on the American continent? We are of the race that forced the icy barrier of the North West passage, after two centuries of desperate adventures—we are of the race that blasted a channel for their ships with English gunpowder through Arctic ice. Shall we not have our triumphs on the land as well as on the sea? Shall we not establish the North West passage where nature laid it, through the Vermillion pass, and down the Valley of the Frazer to the Pacific? That way lies Japan, China, India, Australia, the countries whose trade has always enriched whatever power knew how to grasp and handle it. That way lie the future fortunes of all the Eastern British Provinces, including Canada, and Canada's chief city, Montreal. I do not believe, notwithstanding all that has been written in England about Colonial reform, that the mother country is tired of her colonies, with their £60,000,000 sterling of annual imports of her goods, and their £50,000,000 exports to her of their produce. The maritime provinces and ourselves taken together tax her treasury just about one-fourth more than Malta or Gibraltar, or about double the Ionian islands. I have no fear that England will abandon one-seventh of this continent, to save an ordinary military expenditure of half a million a year. We will place against that charge and its responsibility, the pride of empire, the proprietorship of so large a scope of the continent, and the only feasible North West passage: the commerce of great communities, dwelling under her own flag in North America, and of the older and greater communities easiest to be approached through our territory. If we adopt Nelson's motto, that every man and every colony should do its duty, we may rest well assured, England will not withdraw her capital from us in peace, or her armies in war. (Cheers.) But we must do our duty, our whole duty, at once and cheerfully. If Canada can bear fifty thousand men under arms, and fifty thousand reserve, England's ultimatum, Canada must provide them. If not, then forty thousand of each force; if not forty thousand, then thirty-five thousand, or thirty thousand active, and as many reserve, men. (Cheers.) It is clear we cannot have the connection for nothing; we cannot be without it for anything; and that we must be prepared to do and to suffer for it—and I think we all are—something. (Cheers.)

THE NORTH-WEST.—The *Globe* says a very important point has just been gained in the work of opening the North-West territory for settlement. The Imperial authorities have resolved to grant a yearly subsidy of £12,500 a year, and also a very large tract of land, for the purpose of constructing a road across the continent, and they request the Canadian Government to say in what shape the enterprise should be carried on, whether by a joint-stock company or by the direct action of the Government.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, } Churchwardens.
T. S. AGAR. }

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

The Mail Stage to Beaver Creek.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, 1863, th MAIL STAGE will leave the Village of HASTINGS for BEAVER CREEK on every MONDAY and THURSDAY.

FARE, ONE DOLLAR EACH WAY.

LYMAN MOON.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c.—A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES always on hand.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE, MADOC,

By A. Snider,

Corner of Madawaska and Donald Streets.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the Business part of the town. A Good Yard and Stabling.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. B. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,

MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, June 13th 1863

ASHES	$5 50 ₱ cwt
BARLEY	
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$4 to $4 50.
PORK	$6½ to $9 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	12½ cents ₱ ℔.
HAY	$12 ₱ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 0d@4s 3d. Rye, 2s 0d@2s 0d. Barley, 3s 0d@3s 3d. Oats, 1s 6d@2s 0d. Peas, 2s 6d@2s 7d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl, 25s. Flour ₱ 100 lbs. 11s 3d@12s 6d. Potash, ₱ cwt. 27s 6d@0s 0d. Hay, ₱ ton, 55s@80s. Potatoes, ₱ bushel, 1s 6d@1s 9d. Beef, ₱ cwt., 20s@22s 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs., 20s 0d@25s 0d. Butter, ₱ ℔. 6d@7½d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 4½d@5d. Clover seed, ₱ 60 ℔, 15s@20s. Grass seed, ₱ 48 ℔, 10s@12s. 6d.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

A report comes from Murfreesboro that the rumour of the surrender of Vicksburg and the garrison of 12,000 men was prevalent in the rebel camps. The rebel papers are said to contain the particulars of the capitulation.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

HALIFAX, June 8.—The Africa, from Liverpool, 30th, via Queenstown, 31st May, arrived at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Trade returns state that the exports in the month of April amounted to £11,897,000, or about £2,000,000 more than April of last year. The first six months of the present year the exports were £39,405,005, or nearly three-quarters of a million more than for the same period in 1862.

The correspondence between the Brazilian Minister at London and Earl Russell terminated in the rupture of diplomatic relations. The Brazilian Minister demanded and received his passport.

Mr. Roebuck had given notice that he would move in Parliament that England open negotiations with the other Powers, for the recognition of the Confederates. Lord Montague will move an amendment.

PRUSSIA.—The Times fears it is the intention of those who raised the conflict in Prussia to fling the sword into the balance, and trample on those liberties which they have been so long seeking to degrade.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—On the 25th ult. the insurgents, under Orinckki, gained an important victory over the Russians, near Kocrimpol, in the Government of Kalisch. They were attacked by six companies of Russian troops, 160 of whom were killed, and the rest put to flight. The insurgent cavalry occupied Modozegow at Dombrowa, and seized the treasure. An engagement also took place on the 23rd, between Turek and Iniegow. The Russians were defeated.

THE STREAMLET.

There a streamlet that burst from its source in the hills,
And the birds slaked their thirst in the cool of its rills;
It prattled about as it ran its wild race,
And the sun and the cloud passed in turn o'er its face.

Oh! many a scene shall it kiss ere it reach
The billowy green that rolls high o'er the beach;
Where the mermaid at night its welcome shall tell,
Ere it take of its bright mountain freshness farewell.

Say, have ye not found me an emblem shall fit
That streamlet, whose sound doth o'er memory flit;
Whose waters were so pure, ere they sought the caress
Of the ocean, that sing on the shores of ocean?

'Tis the streamlet of life, that in youth frankly flows
Ere it mix with the strife of a salt sea of woes;
Ere its current of mirth from the mountains of glee
Win a taint of the earth, or a taste of the sea.

THE WIFE OF SEVEN HUSBANDS.

A LEGEND OF ANCIENT LONDON.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward the First, of long-legged memory, there lived upon Corne-hille, over against the spot where the water-tonne was a few years afterwards built, a certain blithe and buxome widow, very wealthy, and as fair withal as she was wealthy; she was only in her twenty-eighth year, of a tall and stately shape and bearing, and with commanding and yet right modest features; her face was oval, her hair and eyes of bright black; her forehead high; her eyebrows arched, almost into semi-circles; her nose slightly aquiline; her cheeks high coloured, and yet delicately so; her lips small, and prettily bent; her teeth white and regular; her chin rather forward and dimpled; and her complexion dark tho' not swarthy; so that upon the whole she had rather a Jewish cast of countenance, and yet there was no rightful reason to suspect that there was even a drop of Israelitish blood in her veins, for her father, and his fathers before him, for many generations back, had been rich and respectable gold-workers, citizens of London, and had always married among their equals and friends. Busy tongues, however, there were that whispered something or other to this effect—that the maternal grandmother of Mrs. Alice (my young and pretty widow,) during the absence of her husband, who was a merchant, had become pretty closely acquainted with a young Hebrew, at that time staying in London; and that when her husband returned, he was, for some reason or other, so angry with his wife, that he put her away from him, and would never after see her, though he provided for her during her life, and himself educated the children she had borne up to the period of their parting. Now, though the latter part of the story is undoubtedly true, I would nevertheless caution my readers, gentle and simple, not to put too much trust in the former report thereof; remembering that husbands are husbands, and from the beginning of the world to the present day have been and are, a jealous and wayward race; and, moreover, that the breath of slander will at all times sully the brightest reputations; and, besides, that conclusions are frequently drawn which the premises will by no fair means justify.

But be this as it may, Mistress Alice was a very handsome woman, and, as has before been said, very wealthy, for her father always petted her, and although he had two other children, sons, he quarrelled with them both, and turned them out of doors, and very solemnly vowed he would disinherit them, and there is little doubt he would have kept his vow, but that they prevented him, the eldest by being drowned in the Fleet river, and the other by being murdered in an affray with the city watch. At the old man's death, therefore, he left all his property, real and personal, to his "deare daughter Alice," who was then twenty-nine years old, and had lately been married for the first time in her life. She has been introduced to the reader as a widow, and if he was tempted to be surprised at her being so young a one, what will he think when he reads that she was a widow for the fifth time? Ay, and was now on the eve of being married to her sixth husband: this was a Master Simon Shard, a draper of Corne-hille, who had a well-filled purse, a rather corpulent figure, a round and ruddy face, and was about two-and-twenty years of age. It was said he had been enamoured of the fair Alice previously to her last three marriages, but that he had not had courage enough to break his mind to her till some time after the death of her fourth husband, and when he did so, he found she was engaged to his immediate forerunner, at whose death he again pressed his suit—was accepted, and was married. After living together for about six months on the most seemingly loving and comfortable terms, Master Shard was found dead in his bed, without any previous illness or indisposition; this was very strange, at least strange it will probably seem to the reader, though it was not so to Mrs. Alice's neighbours, for, wonderful to relate, all her other husbands had died in the same way, and under the same circumstances. There had been from time to time many various opinions afloat upon this subject, and they had become more prevalent, stronger, and of longer tongue upon the successive deaths of each of her husbands. The most moderate had merely observed that "for series Mrs. Alice was a very unlucky, or very lucky woman," according to the speaker's appreciation of wedlock: others looked very wise, and seemed to think a good deal, but said very little, generally contenting themselves with observing, "That it, really was very odd;" but again there were others, who—especially on the death of Mr. Shard's predecessor—declared that such things were clean out of the common run of nature, and that either Mrs. Alice or someone not to be named among Christians, must have bewitched her husbands. And here the speaker and listeners, especially if females, would devoutly cross themselves), "or else something or other" (also it seemed not to be named among Christians) "had carried them off in a very *odd* way, to say the least of it;" and to this cautious and mysterious opinion the generality of the gossips, with additional self-consequence, assented. Still, Mrs. Alice's conduct was so, not only unobjectionable, but praiseworthy; she was so pious and charitable a woman, so good a neighbour, so kind a friend, and in short, both publicly and privately fulfilled all the domestic relations of life, in so exemplary a manner, that even the tongues of those who envied her wealth, her beauty, and may be her luck, had not as yet dared to wag in open scandal against her. But a sixth occurrence of so extraordinary an event, it would seem gave sudden loose to their hitherto confined scruples and tongues; or, perhaps the reason why they more freely vented their suspicions or their spite on the present occasion might have been that Master Shard had been a man of great influence in the city—his connexions stood high in the eyes of men, and he had a cousin who was sheriff at the time of his death, and who declared when he heard it "by cock's marrow, he would see into the matter that very moment," and accordingly next morning, for he was just going to sit down to dinner when he made the above declaration, he presented himself with a *posse comitatus* at Mrs. Alice's door—and then the neighbourhood, as with one voice, spoke out against her; for their long held opinion of her (at least they said it had been long held) now found the countenance of power—her piety had been hypocrisy, and they had thought so all along—her charity ostentation,—her goodness and kindness, even those that had been benefitted by them, now found some hole to pick in, and in plain and pithy English they called her a murderess.

While this was going on without Mrs. Alice's doors, another kind of scene was taking place within. The sheriff had been readily admitted, and was followed not only by the *posse* of the *county*, but by a *posse* of the *venua* (to use, I believe, a strictly lawful phrase,) consisting of all sorts of people, who either had or thought they had, or thought they should like to have, some concern in the business. They found the widow by the bedside of her departed husband: she not only did not fly from, but courted investigation, and accordingly the body was investigated, but not the slightest signs of violence was found upon it: no trace of steel or poison—all was as right and unaccountable as it ought to have been. There were some present who pretended to a great knowledge of human nature, and who strictly watched Mrs. Alice during the whole transaction, and their evidence went still further to clear her from the imputation it was sought to affix upon her: for they said her conduct was so thoroughly natural—she seemed between indignation at the charge brought against her, and grief for the cause thereof; and yet there was no overacting in her grief, it seemed just what she would be likely to feel for the loss of such a husband, and to be rather sorrow for the spell that appeared to be upon her, than for the man himself. The sheriff and his friends therefore, whatever they might have thought or wished, found themselves forced to declare her guiltless; and after partaking of a slight refection, consisting of boiled beef, suet puddings, sausages and Ale, left the widow to her solitude. His declaration of her guiltlessness was soon known among her neighbours, almost all of whom, without any delay or difficulty, returned to their former good opinion of her, greatly pitying her for the trouble she had been put to, and much wondering how folks should be so spiteful as to tell such wicked stories. In a few days orders were given for the burial of the late Master Shard in Mrs. Alice's family vault, which was in St. Michael's church, and which vault, though one of considerable extent, Mrs. Alice seemed in a fair way of filling, like full with her husbands.

St. Michael's church stood at the period of this tale, and for aught the teller knows to the contrary, stands to this day at the eastern end of Cornhill, and about midway between that church and Mrs. Alice's house there was a public house or tavern, known by the sign of the "Sevenne Starres," the first floor of which room, upon the afternoon when Master Shard was to be carried to his long home, there assembled a very merry company of some dozen worthy citizens who were getting full of good things and gratitude toward the giver of the feast, Master Martyn Lessomour, a young merchant, whose safe return from a long, and successful voyage in the Mediterranean they were met to celebrate. Master Lessomour was not yet thirty though hard upon it; tall, strongly and well built, his face was handsome and manly, and his large blue eyes looked like mirrors of his frank heart; his complexion was naturally fair, but exposure to sun and storm had given it a healthy tan, as they had also yet more bleached his light hair, which he wore long and curling down his neck and shoulders. In short, he was altogether a comely young man to look upon, and the rogue knew it too, for it was particularly observed of him that his carriage, which was at all times free and easy, would assume a little bit of a swagger when he either met in the streets, or was passing under windows where were sitting any young and pretty city damsels. In his merry moods he was playful as a month-old kitten, as very a galliard as the best among them; but, when business required it, he was as staid and sober as if an idle jest or an extra cup of canary had never passed his lips, so that he was equally well thought of among the grave and the gay; some of the oldest and wealthiest of the citizens would nod to him in passing, and even went so far as to declare upon Change, they believed young Master Lessomour would be a man well to do in the world, if—for they generally added a reservation—he only took care of himself and had good luck. They might indeed have been a little influenced in the formation of this good opinion, by the fact of his being the only heir and great favourite of a very rich and very old uncle. On the afternoon in question, he and his boon companions were at the height of their merriment, when one who was sitting in the bay window, that jutted out into the street, observed the funeral of Master Shard approaching, and gave notice thereof to the others. The passing of a dead body being a solemn event, and they being orthodox Christians (according to the orthodoxy of those times), their merriment was therefore suspended, and I will not undertake to say there was not a share of curiosity mixed up with this religious feeling, for they rose one and all, and huddled into the window recess, in order to have a full view of the funeral procession, which as matters went then, was not a very unpretentious one. Most of the parties being acquainted with the circumstances of the case, at once recognized whose funeral it was, and the ignorant and anxious care of Master Lessomour were greedily drinking in sundry marvellous tales of the rich widow of Corne-hille, when she herself passed immediately by the window, looking becomingly downcast and sorrowful.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

A barrister observed to a learned brother in court that he thought his clients were very unprofessional. "You are right," replied his friend, "a lawyer cannot be too careful."

Good nature, like the bee, collects its honey from every herb. Ill nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower.

Grammarians give it as a reason why a blow leaves a blue mark, that blow, in the past tense, is blew.

Astronomers, says *Punch*, tell us that there may possibly be men in the moon; but we were scarcely prepared for the astounding announcement that these men were actually seen walking in the sun. If this be fact, we ought to have heard it from Mr. Hinde before.

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thousand years!

Accounts from Sydney, Australia, represent that a fearful drought has prevailed there. In some localities there had been no rain for fourteen months, and the cattle had died by thousands.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says that the number of married men who have died in the service of the State and the Confederacy, leaving widows still living, is 8,628.

Measures are taking at Honolulu to erect a monument to the celebrated navigator, Captain James Cook, who was killed by the Hawaiian natives while on his third voyage of discovery.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 30. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

To the Electors of North Hastings.

HUNTINGDON, May 30th, 1863.

SIR,—On behalf of the Conservative Reformers met here to-day, to select a candidate to represent the North Riding of the County of Hastings in Parliament, we are directed to inform you that you have received the unanimous vote of the Delegates, and in case of your acceptance of such nomination, they pledge themselves, collectively and individually, to do every thing in their power to secure your election. Having full confidence in your integrity as a public man, and in your knowledge of public business, they made the nomination without exacting any pledges.

E. MOUNCY, Chairman.
THOS. KENNEDY, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the nomination, and in accepting it remind you that the election is as much yours as mine. You have opinions to represent, and principles to maintain; these opinions and principles I have selected to carry out, and if elected I shall do all in my power to make them prevail in the Legislative Halls of Canada. It is for you therefore to use every exertion to secure the election by every honorable means.

When the political colleagues of the present Premier accepted office, they abandoned every principle advocated during their lives. In return for such abandonment they promised to inaugurate economy, Retrenchment and Administrative Reform. But instead of doing this they increased the expenditure, and proposed to place new and additional burdens upon the people, the way of direct taxation. Instead of retrenching, it will be seen by Mr. Howland's statement on the floor of the House, that recommendations amounted during the year to $1,026,92—and his reductions to $513,586, leaving an excess of expenditure of $507,340, which I take is not retrenchment.

Mr. Gibb Land stated, with respect to that permanent works, although they may be remunerative in their character, should not be included in the general expenditure. Give him the advantage of this seeming item, and upon comparing the Estimates for 1863 with the expenditure of 1860 and 1861, the following is the result: Estimates for 1863 are $4,216,540; Expenditure for 1860, $3,830,725, and for 1861, $3,403,589, so that instead of there being a reduction in our expenditure, we find that the expenditure of 1863 is to exceed that of 1860 by $387,815, and of 1861, by $812,951. Yet this is called Retrenchment, and the country is asked to endorse the men who have thus burdened this infant province.

The Patent granted to the Queen's Printer lapsed in consequence of the death of one of the Patentees. Instead of at once abolishing the office as has been done in England, and as was recommended by the British Committee, supported by both parties in the House, they at once filled the office with one of their followers. The amount received annually from the Government by the Queen's Printers, is between $80,000 and $100,000. Had they acted upon the recommendation of the Printing Committee, for the present at least, they might have been done for nothing, and in place of the large sum, which would be thus saved annually to the province, from $20,000 to $30,000 would have been annually paid into the Treasury, thus making the office a source of revenue instead of an expense to the country. This is not Retrenchment.

The proprietors of the Ocean Mail Steamers offered to reduce the subsidy now received by them from $416,000 to $320,000 a year, making a saving to the Province of $176,000 a year. This the Ministry failed to carry out and in the change with this fact by the Opposition, they pretended to have no official knowledge of the fact. This denial was made notoriously by the Postmaster General, but by the Premier. John S. Macdonald, Esq., Q.C., referring to the Report of the Postmaster General, page 2, which had been printed and circulated among the members of the House the following paragraph will be found: "Negotiations are in progress for the performance of the Ocean Mail Service at a greatly reduced rate of charge, founded upon a re-meeting consideration." This is not Retrenchment. On the contrary, it proves as great a recklessness in the management of the finances of the country as it does a total disregard of truth and honour on the part of members of the Cabinet.

Instead of carrying out these and other reforms, Mr. Howland proposed to levy new and odious taxes upon the people, which would bear heavily upon the industrial pursuits of the country. The amount proposed to be raised by excise and direct taxation is stated by Hon. G. Brown, in a speech in the House, to be as follows:—Customs, $824,000; Excise, $564,000; Public Works, $233,000; Petroleum, $30,000; Lasting, $273,000; Tobacco, $231,000; Bank, $124,000; a total of $2,347,000—and then declared, "I venture to say that the honourable gentlemen on that quarter, Besides will not be able to justify themselves to the country for imposing these new taxes." In addition to these they ask to issue Debentures to enable them to raise $1,500,000 besides issuing Debentures for $5,200,000 to take up a similar amount about falling due!!

One mode proposed to raise this revenue is by imposing an odious tax upon leather, and as the tax is upon the pound it would bear more heavily upon coarse boots than upon any others. The tax proposed is, every tanner to pay a license of $100 a year, 10 per 1,000 gallons capacity of vats, and for all the leather he manufactures, a direct tax of 6 cents per pound on calf and kip, 5 cents per pound on uppers, 4 cents per pound on split, sole, and harness, and 2 cents on all other kinds. In addition to these heavy wholesale Duties on Leather would be promised to pay $20 a year, and retail dealers $15, all of which would come out of the consumers, and have the effect of closing many of the tanneries in the Province. If additional Revenue must be raised, this should be so arranged as to fall upon those most able to bear it, and not upon the poorer classes of the country.

As this question of finance is of great and paramount importance at the present moment, I shall, if elected, support such a financial policy only, as will in my opinion bring the ordinary expenditure of each year within the bounds of our receipts, while keeping pace with the progress of all subsequent years.

Considering the critical relations existing at present between the neighboring States and England, and measures which may be proposed by us the country is a proper time of defence shall receive my support. But I do not think the country in any danger in its present government because one of them declared, in his seat in Parliament, that "the best armament for Canada is no armament at all," and another that the best soldier was Washington for sale.

I shall, if elected, use every influence possible, to effect such reforms in our laws, as will render justice to be obtained by all without running the risk of being ruined by enormous law costs.

Any measure which may be introduced for the purpose of giving Upper Canada her proper and legitimate influence in the management of the affairs of the country shall receive my support, under what Ministry may be in power, or how it may affect their stability.

To the immediate wants of the new settlements of your riding I shall receive my earnest attention, and nothing shall be left undone in bringing your wants and requirements under the notice of Government, believing, as I do, that it is the duty of all Governments to render assistance in opening up and improving the thoroughfares in new and thinly settled parts of the country.

GENTLEMEN,—I shall see as many of you as possible between this and the days of polling, when I shall have an opportunity of explaining my views more fully.

Your obdt. Servant,
M. BOWELL.

Belleville, June 10th, 1863.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

At a time when it may occur to some persons to "say money" to the electors, it may be well to remind people of the stringent enactments in force against bribery. This offence is declared to be a misdemeanour, subjecting the party guilty of it to imprisonment, and also to a penalty of $200 and costs. The law is very explicit in declaring who shall be deemed guilty of bribery.

In committing the crime of bribery there are two parties, the active and the passive. Both are equally culpable in law. It is bribery for any person, directly or indirectly, to give, lend or promise to give or lend, or promise to procure or endeavour to procure any money or valuable consideration, or any office, place or employment, to or for any voter, or other person, in order to induce any voter to vote, or to refrain from voting, or who shall corruptly do any such act on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting. It is the same if the act or promise be in order to induce any person to use his influence to procure the return of a candidate, or to procure the vote of an elector. It is also bribery for any person to advance or pay any money with the intent that it be expended in bribery or devoted to the repayment of money already so expended.

The receiver of the bribe is also guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to a penalty of $200. Every voter who directly or indirectly receives, agrees, or contracts for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or affecting to refrain from voting, is declared to be guilty of bribery. The same is true in reference to every person who shall after any election directly or indirectly receive any money or valuable consideration, on account of any person having voted, or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting.

The only lawful expenses under the Bribery Act are the *actual personal expenses* of any candidate, his expenses for *actual professional services* performed, and *bona fide* payments for the fair cost of printing and advertising.

The hiring of teams and vehicles by any candidate or by any person on his behalf to and from the polls, and the payment by a candidate or any person on his behalf of the traveling or other expenses of any voter in going to or returning from any election, are declared illegal and subject the offender to a penalty of $30 and costs. Any elector who gives a horse or vehicle to any candidate or to any agent of a candidate for the purpose of conveying the electors to or from a polling place, shall be *ipso facto* disqualified from voting, and shall also forfeit $40.

Every person making use of threatening, violence or restraint, or inflicting or threatening to inflict injury, damage, or loss to or punishing, intimidation against any person in order to induce or compel him to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of his having voted or refrained from voting, or who shall by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device impede, prevent or interfere with the free exercise of the franchise of any voter on shall thereby compel, induce or prevail upon any voter to give or refrain from giving his vote, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of *undue influence*, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and also be subject to a penalty of $200 and costs.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Confederates Transfer The War to the Northern States!

The North has plenty of sensation news now, too genuine to be pleasant. A few days since, Gen. Hooker sent a large force across the Rappahannock, and the people of the North were tickled with the pleasing intelligence that the reconnoissance made by them was highly successful, and had marked the designs of Gen. Lee for carrying out his contemplated invasion. Hardly had it been announced, however, that an engagement with the Confederate Gen. Stuart's cavalry had taken place, the result of which would probably postpone his great raid through the loyal States for a time, than the startling information was sent throughout the North that Gen. Lee, with 80,000 men, had crossed the Rappahannock, and was advancing in force on Pennsylvania. The wildest excitement at once prevailed—the President has issued a call for another One Hundred Thousand men, and the Mayor of Philadelphia has ordered the citizens to close their places of business, and join the existing military organizations for the defence of the city without delay. Baltimore likewise threatened, is experiencing the same lively emotions. Meanwhile, Gen. Hooker has been compelled to fall back from his position at Falmouth, abandoning his stores, in order to hurry to the defence of Washington. He endeavoured to intercept Lee, who is reported, however, to have dashed through Thoroughfare Gap, flanked Hooker, cutting off an entire army corps, and, defeating him at Bull Run, was driving the Army of the Potomac before him to Alexandria; but the rumour needs confirmation. Gen. Milroy, who was driven by the Confederates, on their advance northwards, from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, has forwarded the following official telegram to Washington:

"I am in with the greater part of my command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 Confederates and 20 pieces of artillery. They carried my outworks by storm at six o'clock on Saturday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday eve, and left with the whole of my command at one o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses and artillery and wagons, but was intercepted by an overwhelming Confederate force with artillery, four miles the side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg Road, and after a desperate fight of two hours I got through. We were pursued by a large cavalry force, which picked up a number of my weary boys. I think my loss will not exceed 2,000, killed, wounded and missing."

HARRISBURG, June 16, 11 A.M.—Everything looks very gloomy here. The indications are that the Confederates will be in sight of Harrisburg to-morrow, and in the absence of troops to stop the advance of the Confederates, the destruction of all the bridges along the Susquehanna is inevitable. The troops as fast as they reach this city and report themselves for duty, are sent to the different fords on the River, where works are being constructed to prevent the crossing of the Confederates.

The attempts to get troops from Washington have failed, and all the energies of the State must be directed towards arresting the progress of the Confederates. They must not be allowed to cross the Susquehanna river. If the country south of the river is to have all its farms and farm-land, villages

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	$ 30
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	70
Each subsequent insertion	16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SHALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the steamship Scotia at New York, news has been received from Europe up to the 7th inst.

Negotiations are nearly completed for the transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company's rights to the British Government.

The protocol settling the succession of the Greek throne on Prince William of Denmark has been signed by the Three Powers and the Danish Minister.

The Polish insurrection keeps active. The Poles had defeated the Russians at Groehawy with heavy loss. On the following day a portion of the same division of Russians were again defeated.

The Observer says that the three great powers have sent an urgent note to Russia asking for a representative Government for Poland, a general amnesty for all the Polish insurgents, and an immediate cessation of hostilities.

The King of the Belgians is seriously ill.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

THE NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

By this time, most of the electors, having had an opportunity of hearing both the candidates, have probably made up their minds as to whether they will cast their votes for Mr. Bowell or for Mr. Wallbridge. We have already stated our reasons for preferring the former to the latter gentleman, and need not therefore repeat them. If any of our readers desire to understand Mr. Bowell's views more fully, we refer them to his address, published in full on the first page. Mr. Wallbridge, doubtless in the exercise of a sound discretion, has not seen fit to issue any address. The fact is note-worthy, however, simply for its singularity. He has plenty to say for himself, and inability to express his views cannot be at the bottom of this neglect of one of the most common weapons in electioneering warfare.

The contest, notwithstanding the confidence of both parties in the success of their chosen candidate, will, in our opinion, be a close one; and no friend of Mr. Bowell, therefore, should neglect to vote, under the impression that a vote more or less on his side is of little consequence.

The excitement, as soon as the polls open, will of course become a little keener than it is to-day, and will increase as the decisive moment approaches; but it is to be hoped that the same general good order and good temper as were manifested on the day of nomination will characterize the conduct of all those whose interest in the result may take them to the polls.

THE CONTEST.

Mr. Drummond, the Commissioner of Public Works, has been rejected by the constituency of Rouville, to which he appealed. This makes the third defeated Minister, of the re-constructed Cabinet; and the *Leader* thinks one or two other Ministers who have to undergo the same ordeal may share the same fate.

Quebec is claimed as a good ministerial set-off against Montreal, M. Huot being elected by acclamation, and M. Thibaudeau beating Simard by a decisive majority.

The *Globe* classes the members elected in Upper Canada up to the middle of this week as — Anti-Corruptionists, 20; Corruptionists, 0; Liberal Conservatives, 1; and in Lower Canada as Anti-Corruptionists, 7; Corruptionists, 6; Liberal Conservatives, 1. "From present appearances" the Ministerial party incline to think there will be "a decent majority from Lower Canada, and an overwhelming one from Upper Canada."

The *Leader* says the Opposition have more than maintained their ground in the electoral contest. They have lost one constituency and gained one, which exactly balances the account; but the changes of some re-elected members from the position of ministerial to independent members, would make six on a division on the question affecting the right of the Ministry to retain their places.

LOSS OF THE NORWEGIAN.

Intelligence has been received by telegraph of the loss of another steamer of what may fairly be termed the ill-fated Montreal Steamship Company. The Norwegian went ashore in a fog near Aspee Bay, on the coast of Nova Scotia, and was lying on her beam ends.

The passengers—some 300 in number—and the mails, we are happy to hear, were saved.

NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE!

We are at a loss to understand the excitement betrayed by some of Mr. Wallbridge's friends as to the course pursued by the MERCURY in the present election, considering their professed confidence in the certainty of his triumphant return by a large majority. We heard no allegations that we had obtained support on the promises of neutrality in politics when we published Mr. Benjamin's speech, exposing the difference between the professions and the practices of members of the Macdonald-Sicotte Cabinet—because its speedy downfall was not then expected:—nor when we published an outline of Mr. Howland's projected Budget and objected to the new and onerous taxes and licenses therein proposed,—as the imminent defeat of the Government was not then foreseen. But no sooner do we give our reasons for preferring Mr. Bowell to Mr. Wallbridge as the representative of the North Riding, than some of his chief advocates in this Township have the cool assurance to tell us we have NO RIGHT to interfere in politics! And thereupon the assertion is made that we are chiefly supported by the party Mr. Wallbridge represents—(although no one but ourselves knows or can know who our subscribers are or what their political principles may be)—and that BEFORE LONG WE SHALL FIND IT OUT. "My bill" for advertising has already been asked for in a few instances: and if *all* those who have recently withdrawn their advertisements have done so, as is asserted, because we have INTERFERED in politics, they will please understand that the total loss on that account will neither make nor mar the fortune of the MERCURY; and that we shall not for that reason—nor for any angry remarks by those who consider themselves "badly used" by us—give up our right to comment on any political question of the day just as seems proper to ourselves.

But we put it to every independent voter whether this disposition to browbeat and influence us through pecuniary motives is not all of a piece with the general practice of those who profess extremely liberal and pure sentiments in politics—and whether it does not form in itself a good ground for opposing the candidate of the party which, while clamouring so loudly for its own views, has so little respect for the rights of others?

THE NOMINATION.

At an early hour on Monday morning as large a proportion of the adult male population of the North Riding of Hastings as were within possible reach of Odell's (Luke's) Tavern, in Huntingdon, and could spare the time to attend the Nomination, to hear the speeches of the candidates, were on their way thither. The day was fine, and the number of vehicles of all descriptions gave an unusually animated appearance to the road, which was sufficiently dusty to give a faint idea of what the Londoners undergo in search of pleasure and excitement on the "Derby Day." Long before the hour for the commencement of the business of the day there were nearly 1,000 persons on the ground; and by the close of the proceedings there were probably fully double that number present; but at no time were there more than 1,300 gathered immediately around the hustings.

At the appointed hour, after the usual preliminary reading of the Proclamation and the Writ of Election, GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Returning Officer, declared himself ready to receive the nomination of a fit and proper person to represent the electors in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

JAMES ARCHIBALD, Esq., then nominated T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq., the nomination being seconded by WM. ELLIOTT, Esq.

A. F. WOOD, Esq., the Warden of the County, nominated M. BOWELL, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent a rural constituency like that of North Hastings. He had nothing to say about Mr. Wallbridge personally; but he had known Mr. Bowell for years, and he (Mr. B.) was thoroughly acquainted with the interests of the North Riding. Those who had come into their fortunes could not sympathise with the working classes as did those men who had worked for all they had got. The people of North Hastings wanted a man who knew their wants and wishes. Mr. Wallbridge had had the advantage of a collegiate education, but Mr. Bowell had the still better qualification of a practical life. He (Wood) had never heard of anything that Mr. Wallbridge had done (hear). He was not distinguisued either as a lawyer, or a money-making man; his brothers might be, but he himself had done simply nothing. He was unknown to them, and unfit to represent their interests. But Mr. Bowell knew how the electors earned their bread, and could understand their wants. It was all very fine to talk of the necessity of having lawyers in the House, but there were enough lawyers there already. (A voice—"So there are.")

Dr. BOULTER, of Stirling, had great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Bowell. He would not say a word against his opponent; but one lawyer in the family was enough—for if Mr. T. C. Wallbridge was elected he would vote as his brother did. (Hear.) He thought Mr. Bowell the best man to represent them in Parliament.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, the crowd in front of the hustings not having quite settled into their places, requested them to behave as became the constituency of which they formed a part, and the meeting afterwards was as orderly as could be expected on such an occasion.

GEORGE BENJAMIN, Esq., was nominated by John Graham, Esq., of Hungerford, seconded by G. D. Rawe, Esq., of Madoc; and the Hon. LEWIS WALLBRIDGE was nominated by E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., of Madoc, seconded by — Luke, Esq.,—but neither of them appeared upon the hustings to speak.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq., then came forward to address the electors. He said that before entering on

the subject of the day he would dispose of some paltry observations made by the nominator and seconder of Mr. Bowell. Mr. Wood said there were too many lawyers in Parliament; but he asked if in the election for the Trent Division Mr. Wood did not at the heels of Sidney Smith? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wood claimed to be a Conservative, but he never drew a conservative breath. Mr. Bowell also claimed to be a Conservative; but did he not at the election in 1861 support Mr. Brown, an avowed Reformer? Where was his conservatism then? If the electors were satisfied with the old Administration, let them vote for Bowell. This was the second time he (W.) had occupied the position before them,—on the previous occasion to condemn, and now to support a Government. The Ministry were carrying out the views of all honest men —a system of retrenchment, the only thing to save the country from the depths of degradation to which it had been sunk.—After warning the meeting not to be led away by side issues, Mr. Wallbridge proceeded to charge the Cartier-Macdonald ministry with having in the course of a few years more than doubled the national debt, which he stated to be $72,000,000, but said Mr. Bowell would try to convince them was only $62,000,000. He quoted some remarks of one of the greatest financiers in the world, Hon. Mr. Gladstone, of England, that the position of Italy, by her rapidly increasing debt, was such as to cause her best friends to tremble, and said that they were exactly applicable to Canada. It was their duty to elect a man in whom they could place confidence, to assist in managing the financial affairs of the Province. If the electors of North Hastings voted for the return to power of men who by fraud and rascality had accumulated the enormous debt under which the country was groaning, they would vote for his opponent, as he (W.) would never consent to their again controlling the funds of the Province. He then proceeded to show that the debt had been increased by the Government, year by year, asking Parliament for say $5000,000, and spending $7,000,000—the excess being borrowed from London, to conceal the facts from the people. In Mr. Bowell's placard, he had blamed the Government for issuing useless commissions, and therefore had he (Mr. B.) been in Parliament he would have voted against the commissions which had exposed the rascalities and frauds to which he had alluded.—(Mr. W. then went on to bring charges of extravagance and corruption against the Government from the Blue Book containing the results of the Commissioners' inquiries about the issue of forged land scrip, &c., but our space will not permit us to enter into the details, with Mr. W.'s running comments.) He asserted that he was a Conservative, and a good Orangeman; that he was in favour of giving the Catholics equal rights but not exclusive privileges. He denied that he had been to see the priest, to solicit his vote and interest, but asked if his opponent could say as much —if he had not had an interview with the priest at Mr. Gabourie's house.—(Mr. Bowell—"No! it is a palpable falsehood.")—Dropping this charge entirely, he contended that the *Intelligencer* was the organ of the Catholic hierarchy, and advised his hearers to beware of the wolves prowling round in sheep's clothing. On the Separate School question, he remarked that he would give the Catholics equal rights, and that the great mistake of the Common School system was the Protestants having insisted on the Bible being read in the schools, as many of the teachers in Upper Canada were Roman Catholics. He thought it best to remove the School question from the arena of politics. After some remarks about his own loyalty, and the annexation tendencies of Messrs. Rose, Cartier, and Galt, and the connection of the latter with the railway contractors who had received so much of the public money, and his building the Galt block at Portland, in the State of Maine, with the money thus obtained from Canada, Mr. Wallbridge stated he was opposed to the Intercolonial Railroad, but was in favour of developing the mineral resources of this part of the country. He concluded by reiterating that he would grant equal rights and privileges to all, and retired amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Bowell, on coming forward, was also received with loud cheers. He said, in reference to the allusion made by Mr. Wallbridge to wolves prowling about, that he intended to scalp one before he got through, and that without claiming the bounty of £1. 10! (Renewed cheers and loud laughter.) He then proceeded—The position he occupied was that of the nominee of the Conservative Convention of the North Riding. He denied he had ever acted with the Reform party. He had no desire to ride into power on false issues. He was glad that on this occasion Mr. Wallbridge had not indulged in the low personalities made use of elsewhere. (He (Mr. B.) knew that his parentage had been stigmatised. It was true he was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth—and if he had one now he had earned it by his own industry. He had no rich brother to give him an education, but was quite willing to place his moral, religious and political character in juxtaposition with that of the gentleman opposing him. He denied that Mr. T. C. Wallbridge had any claim to be considered a Conservative, and said that there was only one Conservative in the present Cabinet, and that Lewis Wallbridge never gave a conservative vote in his life. He then showed that the Rouges were not, as Mr. T. C. Wallbridge represented, advanced Liberals, but in reality Republican in their views.—Mr. Bowell then proceeded to discuss the charges of rascality, rottenness, and corruption, which he said the Clear Grits have so long applied to the late Government that they have actually come to believe them to believe them to be true; and showed how the present Government have abandoned the principles they previously advocated, for the sake of office. He contended that it was Mr. Wallbridge who raised false issues as to the financial position of the Province by telling only a part, while he (Bowell) told the whole. The Financial Commission was a direct contravention of the Constitution of the country; but he did not defend all that had been done by the late Government in the expenditure of money. As a set-off to the Foote stationery job, he showed that the present Government had paid *Seventeen Hundred Dollars for Steel Pens* for some of the public departments, in only eight months.—(A voice—"Economy with a vengeance!") He would have recorded his vote against the Separate School bill, but would leave the question alone now. One of his first acts as School Trustee in Belleville was to instruct the teachers to read the Scriptures, and he was not ashamed of it. (Loud cheers.) He alluded to the talk throughout the North Riding about his opponent's money—and bid the electors mark his words, that if money was lent to them they would rue it, as it would be well secured, at 12 to 15 per cent. Those who would buy their votes, would sell them up at the first opportunity. After some further remarks, which were attentively listened to, Mr. Bowell said he wanted all the votes he could get, and if they liked his views and would give him their votes, he would thank them for them.

Long and hearty cheers greeted Mr. Bowell as he concluded his speech. The Returning Officer called for a show of hands, and being unable to decide as to which candidate it was favourable, a poll was demanded by both. After a vote of thanks to the Returning Officer, the meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, } Churchwardens.
T. S. AGAR. }

Madoc, 28th April, 1863.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c.—A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES always on hand.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,

MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, June 20th, 1863.

ASHES	$5 50 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$4 to $4 50.
PORK	$6½ to $6 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	12½ cents ₱ lb.
HAY	$12 ₱ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 6d@4s 9d. Rye, 2s 6d@3s 0d. Barley, 3s 0d@3s 3d. Oats, 1s 9d@2s 0d. Peas, 3s 6d@3s 7d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl, 25s. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs. 11s. 3d@12s 6d. Potash, ₱ cwt, 27s 6d@30s 0d. Hay, ₱ ton, 35s@40s. Potatoes, ₱ bushel, 1s 6d@1s 9d. Beef, ₱ cwt., 20s@22s. 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs., 25s 0d@26s 0d. Butter, ₱ lb, 6d@7½d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 4½d@6d. Clover seed, ₱ 60 lb, 15s@20s. Grass seed, ₱ 40 lb, 10s@12s. 6d.

A BOUNCING BOY.—We are informed by the proud and happy father that on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Carr, of Bannockburn, Madoc Township, presented him with a son, weighing sixteen pounds!

CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

When but a tiny boy at school,
I pined and sighed—ah, little fool!—
For Manhood's richest prime;
But now I've reached the wished-for goal,
I long, and sigh, and yearn for all
For that old, happy time.

When at the social fire at night,
We circled round the embers bright,
How happy flew the hours!
Through countries strange I passing roam,
But still I think of "Dear home, sweet home,"
Which tasted like bird's flowers!

We little prize the flowing stream
Of Time, which, as it rolls, doth seem
Of very little worth.
But, when it passeth from us all,
Then worlds we'd give could we recall
Our Childhood's fleeting mirth.

(Continued from last week.)

THE WIFE OF SEVEN HUSBANDS.

A LEGEND OF ANCIENT LONDON.

"Be she what she may," exclaimed my young merchant, "by the pillars of St. Hercules, she is a lovely wench, and steps out like an emperatrice."

"A witch, Master Martyn," replied one, the oldest of his companions, "a wicked witch is she, take honest man's word for it, who should know something about such things."

"He is married to a shrew," said another in an audible under tone, which produced a hearty laugh against the former speaker. In this, however, Master Lessomour did not join, nor with his companions who resumed their places round the well stored table, but drawing a stool into the window recess, and taking a tankard of ale with him, he sat him down, intending, he said, to have another glimpse of the fair widow as she should return from the church; meanwhile, he requested the company to tell him something more about her, as they seemed to know so much, and he nothing, having been so long away from home—and accordingly, Master Andrews (he who had boasted of his knowledge of such things, and was indeed reputed the most garrulous gossip in the parish) with the assistance and interruption of his companions, when they thought he had not made enough of a good point, went through a relation of Mrs. Alice's life and adventures, and, which relation, divested of a considerable share of fiction with which Master Andrews had laden it, and put together, it is humbly hoped, in something of a more coherent manner, corresponded very nearly with that which has already been laid before the reader. During all this while, Martyn Lessomour spoke not a word, and when at length the narration was ended, he slapped his hand lustily on the window sill, and cried out, "By the seven stars, and they are ruling ones now," casting up his eyes to the sign over the door, "but it is a strange tale—and whether true or false I will soon know—for if the mind of man hold good within me, four-and-twenty hours, I will somehow or other scrape knowledge with this said witching widow."

At this observation, there was a general outcry, some declaring he would do as he said, others that he could not; and some presuming on long intimacy with him, or on their greater advance in years, vowed he should not.

"And we'll see that, my merry masters, in an eye-twinkle," cried Lessomour, "for here comes the dame back as if to try with," and with that, to the no small wonderment of his friends, he started from his seat, and clapping his cap upon one side of his head, hurried out of the door, and posted himself on the middle of the path whereon Dame Alice with a few attendants was returning: he staid there, till she came within two or three paces of him, and then drew back to make way for her—she looked up, and their eyes met, and, bowing as gracefully as he could, which was not indifferently, he drew back still further. Mrs. Alice turned with the intent to cross the road, but some horsemen riding by at the moment prevented her from doing so; whereupon Master Lessomour stepping to her side, said "Fair dame, will you let a strangerdo his good duty here, and see you safe over." She courtesied, and accepted the arm he offered her; and after escorting her across the road, where they again exchanged courtesies, he left her, and joined his companions, who from the window had beheld with astonishment his bold gallantry. They conspired to attack him with a good deal of banteering and raillery upon his exploit; but he was in such high spirits at the good success of it, and so well pleased with the way in which he had acquitted himself, that he fairly turned the tables upon them; or if, literally speaking, he did not do that, they pretty nearly did it for themselves: for in the course of two hours there was not one of the party, with the exception of Master Lessomour, who was too merry to get drunk, and of Master Andrews, on whom liquor had no more effect than on a sponge, only making him heavy; with these exceptions, there was not one who did not turn himself under the table.

Martyn dreamed all night of the lovely widow, and rose next morning at the first break of dawn, and he times to visit the widow in due time they were married and lived very happily.

It chanced, however, that as they were sitting together silently one evening upon a low stool or settle (in shape something like a modern settee, only with quaintly carved frame and elbows), gazing upon the dying embers of a wood fire that had been piled up between the brazen dogs on the brick hearth, Mrs. Alice fetched a sigh.

"Why dost sigh, sweetheart," said her husband, "art not happy?"

"I knew not that I sighed, dear Martyn," she said; "Certes, it was not for want of happiness, for I am right happy."

"I am glad to hear thee say so, and think thou sayest sooth—if I may at all judge from mine own heart—for I am happier than I ever yet have been."

"And so, in truth, am I, Martyn—for I *am* happy now; and, indeed, I never knew happiness till I knew thee."

"Say, now thou art surely caroling me, sweetest Meanest thou, thou wert never happy ere now?"

"I say, till I knew thee, never—never!" she said this with great stress on the word *never*, Martyn, whose arm was girdling her, felt her shudder strongly, and he shook too.

After a short pause, he resumed, "Dost thou then, not love thy other husbands, Alice?"

"Love them! No, Martyn—no; I hated them, hated them with a deadly hate." And at these words her face grew lividly pale, and her eyes fixed on her husband's with a strange and snake-like glistening, that his marrow thrilled again, and his heart beat thick. He spoke to her, however, in a meek voice, and said—

"Why dost thou hate them so, Alice?"

"Because that they were drunkards and ruthless Martyn; and, therefore, I hated them so; and, therefore, were it possible thou shouldst be such, I should even so hate thee, much, very much as I do now love thee." She uttered these words in a tone of deep tenderness, and fell weeping on his neck.

He strove, both by caresses and assurances, to soothe her; but it was sometime before he could do so. The conversation was not resumed, and they retired to bed. But Martyn's mind continued very restless, and he lay awake long after his wife had gone to sleep; he could not dismiss her words from his brain, nor efface the impression they had made thereon; and after turning the matter over in great many times, he came to the resolution that he would see a little more into the matter. At last he fell asleep, but it was only to wake soon from a wild dream. He thought he and his wife were still sitting on the low settle, as they had been that evening; and that their faces were lit up, as they then had been, by the fitful glimmering of the dying embers—that *hers* wore the same livid hue, and her eyes glistened in the same snake-like manner, that had then so frightened him, though her look was most shocking, that he was fascinated by it, and could not move away his glance from hers; and her face kept growing paler and paler, and her eyes grew brighter and brighter, and more and more terrible; and he grew sick and sicker at heart, and felt a reeling in his brain, and a choking in his throat; and still he could not turn his eyes from her. And, behold! her long black curls, that hung about her neck and shoulders, seemed of a sudden, and yet slowly, to become instinct with life; and, one by one, they uncurled themselves—some moving their ends to and fro, and up and down, as he had seen leeches do in case when they sought to fix their heads somewhere—others, again, twined themselves round the carved rail-work of the settle—while others, arching and stretching themselves out, twisted round his neck so tightly that they nearly throttled him. He woke up in alarm and agony, and found his wife's long hair, indeed, around his neck—and her arms, too; and her head was lying on his chest, and she was sobbing violently. He asked her what ailed her; and she said she had a dreadful dream, all of which that she could recollect, was, that she had seen him murdered.

Martyn slept no more that night; and, the next morning, he rose betimes, and, pretending business, he went out at an early hour. Business, however, he had none. He walked [illegible] Cripplegate, and strolled through the Finsburie fields, and so away into the country, without any fixed determination or even knowledge of whither he was going. It was a drizzly day, too, but he seemed unconscious of it, though he was soon drenched to the skin. First he Kept walking about, thinking over the scene of the last evening and all the stories he remembered to have heard of his wife from the day he first saw her, and all other stories he could remember ever to have heard respecting witches and their cunning; till he began to hold his wife for one in real earnest, or, if she was not a witch, she certainly was something else of an unusual nature, but *what* he could not just then bring himself to decide. Still he felt that he was not somehow or other, safe with her, in spite of all her kindness for him, and reflecting upon her expressions of deep hate for her former husbands, and the cause wherefore she had ascribed that hate, he conceived a scheme to try her love, which he determined to carry into immediate execution. It was long after sunset when he returned home, and he went straight to bed, pleading cold and weariness. The next day he sat all the forenoon with his wife: but, in spite of her kindness and attention, he could not overcome the disagreeable feeling that was upon him. He remained reserved, and almost sullen; and, at last, Mrs. Alice seemed infected with the same manner. At noon he left his house, and went, straightways to Master Andrews, who lived not far off, with the purpose of inducing from him a recital of some of the marvellous tales wherewith he had, on a former occasion, regaled him. His purpose was, however, so far forestalled; for when he came there, he found he had some friends with him, and, of course, he was not anxious to make his wife's conduct matter of public talk. He sat, therefore, the whole night nearly in silence; for which, however, they made full amends by their boisterous and drunken noise. He sat as late as any, and left them with the full determination of putting his plan into effect that very night. On his way home he trod casually upon a piece of apple rind lying in the path, and, slipping, fell into the mire, for it had been raining all that day too.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

"Did you ever see a nace, Bobby?" "Yes, I have seen the candles at un!"

Paris is to be lit by electricity. A new electric light has been invented, one jet of which is equal to 2,200 jets of gas.

It has been proposed, in one of the Bombay newspapers, to manufacture gas for that city, from the bodies of dead Hindoos, which bodies are now unprofitably burned. The writer estimated that each body would yield two hundred feet of gas!

In Switzerland they are cutting up the glaciers in order to supply more northern countries with ice. Last winter was warm and the ice crop was bad.

An old man at Providence, R. I., when seemingly in perfect health, went to Newport and ordered his coffin. Its delivery was delayed a few days, to his great annoyance. It came at last, however, and he immediately died. Such cases of presentiment are not uncommon.

The turnip crop in England has been largely augmented by the use of *superphosphate of lime*, which causes so rapid a growth in the first stages of the plant, that it speedily assumes the rough leaf and thus avoids the destructive attacks of the fly. The fact is a useful one for farmers to remember.

In 1888, Washington Irving recorded the following impression: "I see so many elements of sectional prejudice, hostility and selfishness, stirring and increasing in activity and acrimony in this country, that I begin to doubt strongly of the long existence of the general Union!"

A terrible catastrophe is reported from Rhodes. The island was visited on the 22nd of April by an earthquake, which destroyed 2,000 houses and some hundreds of people, and covered the whole island with ashes. Thousands were left homeless, and the terror and confusion seem to have bereft those left alive of their wits.

INDEPENDENT VOTING.—Make way for a hindependent voter, said a man at a recent election in New Orleans. Why, my good man, said the clerk, it's not an hour since you deposited your vote at this very polls. I know it, I know it, says the independent voter, but that was the dimmocratic ticket; this are is the whig. But if you strive to vote twice, I shall have you arrested. You will, will you, shouted the son of the sovereign people; then I says I, I'm denied the right of voting for the whigs, after going the whole ticket for the dimmocrates, there aint no universal suffrage, after all. Its a darn'd one-sided business, take it all round.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 31. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Confederate Invasion of the North.

The great scare the Northerners experienced in the early part of last week, has for the present partially subsided, as will be seen by the following article from the New York Times :—

"The invasion of Pennsylvania has ended. So, at least, the news of the morning indicates. The invasion, as it appeared to the eyes of the startled country on Tuesday and Wednesday, was a movement of gigantic magnitude; but it suddenly dwindled, yesterday and to-day, until now we must believe that it was only a cavalry raid, under the inevitable Jenkins. On Wednesday we beheld, through the telegraph, three stupendous rebel columns, each accompanied by five thousand cavalry and trains of artillery, filing into Chambersburg; and to-day we espy the tails of the horses of two or three thousand rebel riders as they gallop *out* of Chambersburg, leaving behind them not a soul of the vast host who had entered it by magnetism two days before. One day the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is rocked to its foundations, and the next it is laughing at its fears.

"Thus it appears at present. But this cannot be the end of the matter. In fact, it is likely that we have not yet seen its beginning. We have not yet heard of Lee. We have not yet heard of Stuart. Somewhere along these Virginia mountain ranges there is a great rebel army, which moved up there with some object yet unaccomplished and yet undeveloped. It may be that that object was baulked by the rapid northward movement of Gen. Hooker. But no good general starts out on a campaign of such magnitude as that which Lee had evidently projected with only one fixed line of movement or plan of action—with only one string to his bow. By returning to Fredericksburgh, Lee's campaign would be a ridiculous fiasco—he would have to acknowledge it a failure in its very inception.

"* * Lee's movement has been a deliberate, not a sudden one. And it would seem to point clearly to some such campaign as that of last year in Maryland. It may be that this is still feasible. At all events, we would not advise the army or the country to fall back into the fancied security from which they were so suddenly aroused a few days ago."

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 18.—It is believed that there are no rebel troops in this State now. The rebel cavalry, under Gen. Jenkins, was at Hagerstown last night. There is no evidence of any infantry force having been with him. While at Chambersburgh, the rebels cleaned out all the drug stores in the place, paying for the drugs in Confederate scrip. On leaving, the rebels took with them a number of the most prominent farmers in that section of the valley.

The authorities are busy in organizing the troops, who continue to arrive in large numbers. The work on the rifle pits and fortifications on the other side of the Susquehannah, is still going on. There is much activity there and at Camp Curtin, and everywhere else in and about the city.

The enemy has retreated to Williamsport. The excitement in Harrisburg has subsided, and business is generally renewed.

Latest.—Reports from the border line have been very conflicting during the day. Heavy cannonading is heard at Greencastle, in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

A misunderstanding exists here among a number of citizens who have arrived for the protection of the State. The authorities are receiving troops for six months or the emergency. The time of service required under this call cannot exceed one or two months at the furthest. A large number left for their homes to-day, having refused to enlist, for fear of being held for the six months.

The city is filled with soldiers, and drunkenness is very prevalent.

Seventeen hundred of Gen. Milroy's troops, who were cut off from the main body at the battle of Winchester, arrived at Bedford, Penn., to-day. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and worked their way safely through. Gen. Milroy, who arrived here to-night, states that these 1,700 are part of the 2,000 he reported having lost at Winchester.

A despatch from Chambersburgh reports the enemy returning in force.

There is no confirmation of the reported defeat of Gen. Hooker near the old Bull Run battle ground, to which neighbourhood he had fallen back for the defence of Washington. The positions of his several army corps are said to be known in that city, but the public know no more about his movements than they do of Lee's whereabouts. Troops are being hurried from New York city and elsewhere to Baltimore and Harrisburg, and fortifications are being thrown up at Pittsburg—the Pennsylvanians in all probability not believing in the New York notion that it was only a "cavalry raid, under the inevitable Jenkins" which has caused such general consternation already, and which has yet to be guarded against, at various points, to the serious detriment of the prosperity of both the agricultural and manufacturing interests of a large extent of country, the people of which have hitherto thought themselves in as little danger of seeing the war brought to their own doors as do the people of New England at the present time.

Not content with the exploits of the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in destroying some of the finest of the Northern merchant vessels, the Southerners are now employing a class of small sailing privateers, which have already committed such depredations on coasting vessels within a few miles of the shores of the Northern States, that the U. S. Government is compelled to equip another little fleet to look after them. Fears are also entertained that there may be some foundation for mysterious rumours of an intended Confederate attack on some one or more of the U. S. squadrons on foreign stations; and accordingly reinforcements are being sent to the Mediterranean, to Brazil, and to the East Indies, to provide against any such disgraceful catastrophe as the capture or destruction of U. S. men-of-war.

Vicksburg—which ought positively to have surrendered some time ago, from sheer starvation, to make good the statements of Southern deserters and Northern reporters—still holds out, though the garrison are now said to be on quarter rations. The men and line officers are discontented, and only prevented from deserting by the hope that they may be honourably surrendered in a few days. A recent reconnoissance revealed the fact that there was no enemy within thirty miles of Gen. Grant's rear. Port Hudson is not expected to be captured until after the fall of Vicksburg.

The Confederate Gen. Bragg, who has been reinforced, is expected, in conjunction with Gen. Buckner, to assume the offensive, and invade Kentucky from Tennessee.

The first blood in resistance to the Conscription has been shed in Indiana. In Rush County, a Deputy Marshal and a detective officer, endeavouring to carry out the preliminary enrollment, have been killed; and in Montgomery County a public meeting passed a resolution declaring that no enrollment of the militia in that county should take place.

Mr. Vallandigham is believed to have sailed from some Southern port for Nassau, no doubt *en route* for Canada, and as he is now the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, will probably be found very soon in communication with his constituents across the border.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.—It appears that the *Moniteur* understated the number of opposition members elected to the new Legislative body, as it is supposed 25 independent members have been chosen.

The correspondent of the London Morning Herald says the issue of the contest in Paris bears out the most sanguine anticipations of the opposition. The Government has courted defeat, and has not courted it in vain. In eight out of the nine districts into which Paris is divided the Government has been unable, in spite of M. de Persigny's thunder, to return a single candidate. The complete result of the voting in the ninth circumscription is yet unknown, but what is known of it is in favour of the opposition candidate.

The importance of this manifestation of public opinion it is impossible to exaggerate. Without doing the Government the injury of estimating it according to the views of M. de Persigny, yet it must be admitted that the return of all the Opposition candidates—that the defeat of the whole of the Government list—is a fact of immense significance. The Emperor is skilled in reading the public mind. The votes of Paris convey a lesson he is fully able, if he be willing, to understand. It is an unmistakable hint to slacken the reins; it is a protest against the *loi des suspects*, against a gagged press, against enormous budgets, against injudicious and distant wars, and last, not least, against the system of petty persecution and constant interference which the mistaken zeal of M. de Persigny fancies the *ne plus ultra* of the art of government.

The result of the Paris elections renders the majority which the Government is sure to obtain in the rural districts of comparatively little moment. It is calculated to make a tremendous impression throughout the country, and, indeed, throughout the Continent, but nothing could be more erroneous than to attach to this imposing demonstration a revolutionary meaning.

The London Times says that the vote of the Opposition was the result of that spirit of contradiction which the Parisians under all reigns have manifested toward the Government, from no other disposition than that of showing their independence.

FAILURE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S "CONTRABAND" COLONY AT ST. DOMINGO.—The Havana correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, speaking of the colony for escaped negro slaves, established by President Lincoln on an island on the south side of St. Domingo, says :—"We have just heard from it through the Governor. The colonists sent down from Norfolk to this death-hole, recently, are about one half abolished, and the rest are in the same line of retreat, from the cares of the world. The bodies are taken to the swamp, and disposed of without much ceremony by survivors. The Governor who was sent down to be their guide, light, and ruler, has fled from the pestilential bogs and quagmires, and is now here, seeking funds through the U. S. Consulate and other sources to pay his expenses here and passage to the United States. Are we to have any more of these destructive expressions of Christian abolition benevolence? The stories told here by the Governor are truly fearful,—and he has shown the virtue of discretion. Comments are not needful."

THE NEGRO.—Negroes are now helping to fight our battles in the South; they are helping the rebels to fight us; they are helping to fight France's battles in Mexico; and even the Imperial Capital of France is now in part garrisoned by negroes; and, says our Paris correspondent, the "proud Court of Napoleon III. does not appear to observe that there is anything abnormal in having the guard of the palace mounted by black men." The negro race is in a fair way of having a chance to learn to fight; and as, unfortunately, nations and peoples are, in this world, valued very much in proportion to their powers of fighting, the black man will soon be able to establish his historical value.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

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THE NEW KING OF GREECE.—On the 6th inst., the Greek Deputation, headed by Admiral Kanaris, had an audience at the Castle of Christiansberg, from the King of Denmark, to announce that the National Assembly of Greece had chosen Prince William George of Denmark as King of the Hellenes under the title of George I. The King accepted the crown for his young relative, expressing the hope that with the co-operation of the Greek people, he would succeed in developing the rich resources of the country, and in conducting her to a splendid and happy future. The new King of the Greeks was much cheered by the people on leaving the Castle of Christiansberg.

In connection with this subject, it should be mentioned that Lord Palmerston, being pressed, has intimated the probability that the Ionian Islands will, after all, be ceded to Greece, adding a broad hint that Parliament ought not to intermeddle with any arrangement that might be made.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

THE NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

"We have met the enemy, and we are theirs," at least for the present, is what the friends of Mr. BOWELL must now say to each other, instead of being able to congratulate him and themselves on the success of his candidacy. For, although we go to press before we can receive tidings of the announcement by the Returning Officer of the fact that T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq., is duly elected to represent the North Riding of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly, there is no doubt, in view of the returns from the different townships, that he has been returned by an unexpectedly large majority. Whether the result would have been the same had some one else than Mr. Bowell been selected by the Conservative Convention, after Mr. Benjamin declined to run for the North Riding again, may be questioned: for there is little doubt that many of Mr. Benjamin's former supporters were completely estranged by his vote on the Separate School Bill—and that the prejudice against him on this account was skillfully made use of to the disadvantage of Mr. Bowell, who was represented as thoroughly under his influence. But even with this to contend against, we believe that had Mr Bowell received the nomination in the first place—judging from the favourable impression he made wherever he had time to explain his views to those who had heard what his opponent urged against his claims,—he would have carried the day. As it is, he has lost it, but neither he nor those who voted for him have—under all the circumstances—any need to hang their heads with shame.

The following are the majorities for each candidate in the various townships:—

	WALLBRIDGE.	BOWELL.
Elzevir	60	—
Huntingdon	134	—
Rawdon	120	—
Madoc	—	27
Hungerford	—	24
Marmora	—	40
Tudor	—	1
	314	92
Majority for Wallbridge		222

THE ELECTION IN MADOC.

The contest in this township, it will be seen by the result of the poll, was keen and close. At the commencement, Mr. Wallbridge's supporters being most numerous in the village, he headed the poll in the forenoon. After that, the votes from the country began to tell in Mr. Bowell's favour, and although there was a slight falling off in the afternoon, the advantage once gained, was kept up on the first day. There was warm work hunting up the doubtful and indifferent on the second day; but in spite of all the exertions and arguments used in behalf of his opponent, Mr. Bowell finally succeeded in gaining a majority in Madoc.

The state of the poll at the close was—

Bowell	214
Wallbridge	187
Majority for Bowell	27

At times, the discussions between the supporters of the respective candidates led to the use of rather hasty words; but although there was occasionally a little excitement, the election passed off, as we heard it observed, "handsomely" in the matter of a due respect for public peace and order.

Some votes were challenged on both sides; but whether there is evidence enough in any case to convict the challenged of accepting a bribe, or to render the prospect of a contested election likely, we are not advised.

THE CONTEST.

The elections are not resulting favourably to the Opposition, and the Ministerialists are proportionately jubilant, at their own success and the disappointment of their opponents. The Government seems likely to have a large majority of members in its favour from Upper Canada—perhaps three to one—and will not be far behind in Lower Canada. The Ministers previously rejected by Montreal have succeeded in obtaining seats in the Legislature—M. Dorion, Attorney General being elected for Hochelega by a majority of 135 and Hon. Mr. Holton, Finance Minister, for Chateaugay,—though had the Opposition united upon one candidate, he would have been again defeated. In Toronto—which with Prince Edward and North Hastings, is claimed as "redeemed"—the election of the Ministerialist members, Messrs. Macdonald and Smith, will however, be protested against by Messrs. Robinson and Crawford, the defeated candidates, on the ground of bribery and corruption. The "redemption" of the chief city of the West is said to have cost the Clear Grits, for each division, the nice little sum of $16,000—to buy up votes! At the rate money has been flying in all directions it is no wonder the Ministry are "everywhere victorious." "To the victors belong the spoils," and some unfortunate Government office-holders have, in the Yankee phrase, to be decapitated, to make up the loss of those whose pockets have bled so freely in their country's cause!

THE TRENT DIVISION.

The nomination of a member for this division in place of Hon. Sidney Smith, resigned, will take place in front of the Court House, Peterboro, on Monday, the 6th of July; and in case a poll is demanded, it will be opened on Tuesday, the 14th.

Of possible candidates, the *Intelligencer* last week mentioned the names of A. L. Bogart, Esq., Reeve of Hungerford; A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden of the County; and F. McAnnany, Esq., of Belleville, on the Conservative side: and the *Chronicle* this week adds the name of Col. Strickland, in opposition to Billa Flint, Esq., who appears to be the only candidate—if he comes forward—of the other political party.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The County Council met last week for the purpose of attending to the most important business of the year,—the equalization of the taxes; but, after the reception of reports, communications, petitions, &c., in consequence of several gentlemen being desirous of postponing the consideration of the equalization on account of the election being in progress, the Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th inst. A Committee of five were appointed to prepare the work of equalizing the rolls for the action of the Council.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.—At the meeting of the County Council on the 16th inst., T. S. Agar, Esq., was appointed Local Superintendent of Education for the North Riding, in the room of George Mowat, Esq., deceased.

The Rev. James A. Preston, of Stirling, was appointed one of the Trustees of the Stirling Grammar School, in place of Mr. Agar, who vacated the office by receiving the appointment of Local Superintendent.

THE HASTINGS ROAD MISSION.—The Rev. James W. Sloan has been reappointed to this Mission; and, as it may be of interest to some of the young folks residing in the neighbourhood of the field of his labours, to know the fact, we may add that he is now duly authorized to solemnize marriages between all parties making application to him for the purpose.

BURGLARIES IN BELLEVILLE.—Last week the *Intelligencer* noticed the robbery of the premises of Mr. Henry Grant, watchmaker and jeweller, of $500 worth of property; and this week the *Chronicle* mentions another burglary, goods to the value of $200 being taken from the show-case of Mr. J. Taylor, watchmaker and jeweller. The Kingston *News* says suspicion attaches to two lads who decamped the day following the robbery, and steps have been taken to secure their arrest.

THE WRECK OF THE NORWEGIAN.—Telegraphic despatches from Aspey Bay, Cape Breton, report that Messrs. Allan, of Montreal, who went down to the wreck at St. Paul's Isle, were unable to land, on account of a gale from the Eastward. They saw passengers about the Governor's house, and some tents on the rock, close to the steamer, which was shifting, and will be on her beam ends. Captain McMaster telegraphs part of the cargo above the hold is dry. Boats and crew are employed in transporting the baggage to the Humane Society's building, a short distance westward of the Northeast light, where the passengers are comfortably housed under the care of the Governor. The ship's company remain by the wreck, and are employed in saving the cargo. If the gales continue to blow, the ship will eventually break up. Exertions are being made to save everything possible.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships Bohemian off Cape Race, of the City of New York at New York, and of the Canada off Cape Race, a week's later news has been received from Europe.

The new steamer Southerner has been searched by British officials, being suspected to be intended for a privateer, but nothing was found to justify a seizure. The vessel was intended originally to run between Liverpool and Charleston, but for the present will be employed in the Mediterranean trade.

The Emperor of France is said to be disposed to grant liberal reforms.

It is still doubted whether Austria will co-operate with England and France in the Polish question or not.

In Warsaw, three and a half million of roubles have been stolen from the bank. In place of the notes and gold abstracted, was left a receipt signed by the National Government.

All the telegraph lines from Warsaw were destroyed.

Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, explained the latest diplomatic action regarding Poland. Russia having pointed out that the three Powers had no suggestion to make, England and France had decided upon making suitable suggestions, and were only awaiting Austria's acquiescence thereto. He believed an armistice must be the first step to negotiations. England being a party to the treaty of Vienna, must propose terms in accordance with the treaty.

It was reported that the Notes of the three Powers to Russia, regarding Poland, would be dispatched to St. Petersburgh on the 13th inst.

The question of the legality of convoying neutral vessels, without infringing neutral rights, is expected to be debated in the House of Lords on the 25th, upon a motion for a copy of the instructions that have been given to British ships in the West Indies on the subject.

Official returns relating to distress in the manufacturing districts show a great decrease.

The announcement of the capture of Puebla was received with satisfaction on 'Change in London, and Mexican bonds advanced 2½ to 3½ per cent. under the news.

The Emperor Napoleon received the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia on the capture of Puebla.

ACCIDENTS ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—On Friday last the body of a trackman named Steacy, was found in a shockingly mangled state, lying on the rail track at Brockville. His head was separated from his body, as well as one of his hands and other members. It would appear that he had been run over by the train running westward, at half-past twelve at night. A pocket book, containing fifteen dollars, which he had in his possession, is missing.——At half-past 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a young man named Charles Clarkson, a breaksman, attempted to get upon an engine while it was in motion, at Toronto, and in the effort his leg and thigh were badly crushed between it and the tender. The unfortunate youth died about an hour subsequently.——The Rev. Mr. Cox, of Brampton, who was fearfully injured lately, while attempting to leap on to a train, died from the effects of the injuries he received, shortly after he was taken home, the same evening. The Rev. gentleman leaves a widow and family to lament his loss.

TEA SHIP TO THE ST. LAWRENCE LOST.—We regret to learn that the Canadian direct Tea trade has this season met with a serious check. The news has just come that a large cargo, destined for Montreal, and consigned to Messrs. Torrance and Co., has been lost. The Oneida, which was destroyed by the Alabama, also had a considerable portion of her cargo for Montreal account. Importations of teas, from both England and the States, having nearly ceased since these losses, may cause serious inconvenience to those interested in an extensive competition, as holders will naturally value their stock more highly.—*Que. Mer.*

ASCLEPIA COTTON.—Several samples of this cotton have just been received in Liverpool by steamer from Quebec, and present all the appearance of the finest and softest silk. It can be supplied in any quantities at 4d. per lb., perhaps 3d., perhaps 2d. Farmers say that they could raise half a ton per acre of it from the poorest land. It will mix admirably with wool or silk, and much improve the wool in appearance. The stalk of asclepia yields a valuable fibre, which is remarkable for whiteness, fineness and strength.—*English paper.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, T. S. AGAR, } Churchwardens.

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c.—A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES always on hand.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,

MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, June 27th, 1863.

ASHES	$5 50 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	....
OATS	39 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$4 to $4 50.
PORK	$3½ to $9 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	12½ cents ₱ lb.
HAY	$12 ₱ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 0d@4s 3d. Rye. 3s 0d@3s 0d. Barley, 2s 6d@3s 0d. Oats, 1s 9d@2s 0d. Peas, 2s 6d@2s 7d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl, 25s. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs, 11s. 3d@12s 6d. Potash, ₱ cwt, 27s 6d@28s 0d. Hay, ₱ ton, 50s@55s. Potatoes, ₱ bushel, 1s 6d@1s 9d. Beef. ₱ cwt., 20s@22s. 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs., 30s 0d@35s 0d. Butter, ₱ lb, 6d@ 7½d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 4½d@5d. Clover seed, ₱ 60 lb, 15s@20s. Grass seed, ₱ 45 lb, 10s@12s. 6d.

THE WAR.

A Confederate telegram from Mobile, of the 17th, says the Confederates repulsed the Northern troops 27 times at Port Hudson, and had aid close at hand; also that a courier had arrived at Jackson from Port Hudson, who states that the enemy was punished severely, and that the garrison has 60 days' provision, and will hold out till the last.

HARRISBURG, June 23.—The Confederates re-occupied Chambersburg about 11 o'clock this morning.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—There is very little business doing. Coloured persons are being taken to work on the fortifications.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—Business has been suspended for a week. The citizens, *en masse*, are digging intrenchments on the surrounding hills for miles out, encircling the city. The works are nearly finished. The city is safe.

Gen. Lee's position with his main army is still unknown, but he is believed to be marching on Pittsburg or Wheeling, or both.

The Confederate iron-clad ram Atlanta ran aground during an engagement with the U. S. monitor Weehawken, and instead of capturing her and the Nahant as the C. S. officers anticipated, surrendered.

LOVE AND POVERTY.

Oh, Love, thou art a feeble thing,
That coolest with a smile;
But treasliest joys thy pleasures bring,
False hopes our hearts beguile;
The deeper row, the holy kiss,
Is often but a snare
To lead us up some precipice,
Then leave us in despair.
The proverb's true, as told of yore,
Love making no proviso,
When Poverty comes in at the door,
Love leaps out at the window.

Though Poverty is not a sin,
'Tis very har'l to bear,
Its pleasures few and far between,
With sorrow mostly there;
Then, ladies all, my moral hear,
Ne'er marry without money,
For if you do, you'll have to share
The hive without the honey.
You'll find it true, as told of yore,
Love making no provlso,
When Poverty comes in at the door,
Love leaps out at the window.

(Continued from last week.)

THE WIFE OF SEVEN HUSBANDS.

A LEGEND OF ANCIENT LONDON.

At first he was not a little put out; but, after a little reflection remembering that this very mischance might be made serviceable to his scheme, with disordered dress, bending knees, drooping mouth, and half-closed eyes (assuming, as much as he could, the bearing of a drunken man), he presented himself at his door. His wife, although it was now late in the night, had sent the servants to bed, and had herself sat up for him—a mark of attention that some very loving wives do, at times, pay to their husbands, often more to their annoyance than comfort. In the present instance, however, nothing could have happened more to Lessombur's wish. The moment his wife saw him, her face flushed even to darkness, and her black eyes widened to a great size, as she said in a tone half of anger, half of dread. "Why, Martyn, what is this? what has befallen thee?"

"I've been with some friends, my love," he replied, speaking thickly.

"Martyn! Martyn!" she answered, and bit her lip, and shook her head, "a-get thee to thy bed; I will follow thee quickly."

He went accordingly: but it was sometime before she did follow him, and she lay down by his side without speaking a word to him. He pretended to be asleep, though he really did not sleep all that night; nor more, he thought, did she—for she tossed about, and seemed very restless, now and then muttering to herself; and as soon as morning broke, she rose, and dressed herself, and left the room. The whole of that day he staid at home, feigning to have a bad headache. She was very attentive to him, but in no way hinted at his conduct the foregoing evening. In two or three days he repeated the experiment, and with nearly the same success, saving that Mrs. Alice seemed a little more gloomy the following day. He tried it a third time, and the fourth, and *that* night she did not come to his bed at all. The next morning she spoke to him, for the first time, upon the subject; she expressed more sorrow than anger—talked kindly to him—said she had hoped once, twice, and even thrice, that his coming home full of liquor might have been a mishap; but she now felt forced to fear that drunkenness was becoming an usage with him; and she begged him, with tears in her eyes, as he prized her happiness, to stop in good time, ere it did, in truth, become an usage. He was moved by her earnestness, and promised, her, and, at the time, himself determined to disquiet her no further on this head; but an impulse, which somehow he could not resist, urged him in a few days to break his word. Twice more his conduct called forth pressing entreaties from his wife—the last time, indeed, they were mingled with some reproaches; but it was all of no effect upon Lessomour, he continued in the career he had begun. The day after he had returned home, for the seventh time, in a pretended state of drunkenness, his wife said to him, "Martyn, I have prayed thee till I am weary: I now warn thee—take heed. As my husband, I owe thee love and duty; but I can pay neither to a drunkard. Heed my warning, or woe upon us both!"

And did Martyn still go on with his experiment?—He did. Although he saw it was losing him his wife's love, and winning him her anger—her hate—he went on, with an unswerved resolution, which, in such a cause, seemed obstinacy, or madness, or worse. In the present enlightened age, I should not like to say he was bewitched, or to attribute to any supernatural influence the strong impulse which led him on to do as he was doing, in spite of his better sense and better feeling—in spite of the love he had unquestionably borne his wife—in spite of the danger which he felt he was thrusting himself into and feared; and yet I equally dislike to suppose that he was tempted to this severe trial of his wife's love and duty either by too great faith in them, or a want of it; though something, perhaps, of a similar nature, was the trial to which *Henry* put his *Emma*, and *Posthumus* his *Imogen*; in neither case, indeed, so severe a one, nor, for his personal safety, may be, so dangerous; but, whatever might have been his motive, it certainly to himself was as inexplicable as he owned it to be irresistible. Again, therefore, he transgressed, and was again threatened; again he reiterated his offence; and then his wife said to him next day, "Goest thou forth to-day, Martyn?"

"I must, indeed, Alice," he answered; "I have weighty business to do, to-day."

"Then mark me, Martyn. I am not going to pray thee; but I have warned thee once, and I have warned thee twice, and I now warn thee for the third and for the last time. Go at thy risk, and see thou heed this warning better than thou have done mine others. Go not forth to-day, Martyn; or, going, come not back to me as thou hast been wont of late to come. Better that thou stay from me altogether; but better yet that thou stay *with* me altogether, Martyn."

"Nay, nay, I needs must go, Alice."

"There needs no plea, Martyn, but thine own will—thine own stubborn will—that will not bend to thy wife's prayer. Ay! I said I would not pray thee, but I do now. Look! see, Martyn! I am on my knees here to thee—and there are tears in mine eyes!—and, kneeling, and weeping thus, I pray thee go not forth to-day. I have had dreams of late—dreams of bad foretoken, Martyn; and only last night I did truly dream that——" [Here she gulped, as if for breath.] "Thou wilt lose thy life, an thou go forth to-day, Martyn."

But Martyn Lessomour, like Julius Cæsar, was not to be frightened from a fixed purpose by a wife's dreams; and he answered her,—

"Wife, wife, thou art a fearful woman, and makest me fear thee; but, natheless, I shall go."

"Go then," she said, and rose and left him; and he shortly after went from the house—he returned in the evening in the same assumed state as before, and went to bed. For the last two days that he had played this part, since his wife had begun to use threats, he had gone when he left his own house, either to a friend's or a tavern, where he slept away all the time he was absent, in order that he might lie awake during the night, to watch what his wife would do; but this day he had not, for disquietude of mind, been able to sleep at all; but now that he was in bed, such a drowsiness came over him, that in spite of all his endeavours he soon fell into a sound sleep. From this he was aroused by his wife getting out of bed; yet, although he at once started into thorough wakefulness, he had the presence of mind to pretend to be still asleep, and lay still and watched her. She had thrown a night gown around her—but her hair was loose, and hung straggling about her neck, and as she passed the foot of the bed, the light from a lamp that was burning on a table, fell through her locks upon her face, and Martyn saw that it was of that livid paleness, and that her eyes were brightened by that hateful snake-like look, which he had only once before beheld in reality, though in memory thousands and thousands of times: he saw too that she had a small knife in one hand. Slowly and stilly, like a ghost, she glided on—but away from him; and going to the place where she had hung her gown up when she undressed, she took it down and ripped open one of the sleeves, and took something out: she then went to the hearth, where there was a fire burning, for it was winter, and having laid the knife and whatever else she held in her hand, beside the lamp upon the table, she seemed searching for something about the hearth. At last Martyn heard her mutter, "Not here—how foolish—heedless of me—I must go and fetch it from below." She moved towards the door—Martyn's heart beat within him, as he thought the moment she should be gone, he would leap from the bed and rush past her down the stairs, and out of the house—for he strangely felt that to be alone would be more dreadful than to be in her most dreaded presence. She stopped, however, at the door—laid hold of the latch, but did not raise it—and continued in a low mutter, "Not here; mayhap it was for some good end I forgot it—mayhap that I should give him one more trial yet—shall I?—I shall—one more trial I will give thee, dear Martyn, dear still, though lost, I dread—one more, one more!" and saying this, she hurried back to her bed, and leaning her head upon Martyn's shoulder, sighed and sobbed, not loudly indeed, but as if her heart were cracking—and he—he lay deadly still by her side, for he really feared to speak to her, even though it were to speak comfort; or when he thought of doing so, the remembrance of her word, "one trial more," stifled him—she seemed soon after to doze. In the morning he took care to rise before her, and woke her in so doing. She went up, as if by accident, to the table, and saw that beside the knife there lay a smallish round lump of lead.

"What is this for, Alice?" he said in a careless tone—for he knew she was watching him.

"What is it?" she replied. He took it to her bedside. "That," she continued, "is a weight from the sleeve of my gown; I cut it out last night, to put in a smaller, for I find it too heavy."

(To be concluded next week.)

VARIETIES.

A wag says that a briefless barrister ought never to be blamed, "for it is decidedly wrong to abuse a man without a cause."

General Ewell, who succeeds Stonewall Jackson, has but one leg, and is strapped to his horse while on the field.

It is recorded that the Roundheads, under Cromwell, took the royal arms from the paper on which the royal acts were printed, and substituted the fool's cap and bells. The name of "foolscap" has hence adhered to paper of a well known size.

"It is impossible," said Dean Swift, "that anything so natural, so necessary, and so universal as death, should ever have been designed by Providence as an evil to mankind."

A married pair dwell at Maralan, Australia, named O'Neill, aged respectively 112 and 108 years. They retain their sight, hearing, and mental faculties, and are considered the oldest couple living.

It is said that the ship *Resolution*, in which Capt. Cook left England on his second voyage round the world in [illegible] is now at Demerara, to be laden with sugar.

An English Antiquarian has made a list of works, chiefly commentaries, on the Bible, or portions of it. He estimates their number at not less than 60,000. Of these, some 2,500 pertain to the five books of Moses, 5,000 to the Psalms, and 2,000 to Isaiah. About 6,000 relate to the four Gospels, 3,000 to the Epistle to the Romans, and 2,000 to Revelations.

The Charleston *Courier* says that "Gen. Jackson" ("Stonewall") had a strong presentiment that he should be killed before the war was brought to a close, and that the event would take place in the last or one of the last battles fought.

The French papers state that a lady and gentleman returning from a ball, given at Marseilles, were overtaken by a thunderstorm, when to the surprise of the gentleman, his fair companion was suddenly enveloped in flames. The electric fluid had communicated with the steel of her crinoline and thus ignited her dress.

In the time of Henry the Eighth, everything foreign, that was new and fashionable, was called "turkey,"—as the richest goods were imported by merchants whose vessels sailed up the Mediterranean, and who were called Turkey merchants. When the noble American bird was first served up on English tables, it received the fashionable name "turkey," which it has borne ever since.

The sign of the "Pig and Whistle" is not uncommon among country inns in England. The origin of this name is simple and singular. Pig is an abbreviation of *Picga*, the Anglo-Saxon word for "girl;" whistle is a corruption of "wassail." "Piga [illegible] Wassail"—lass and glass—was the Saxon toast.

A farmer in Cutchogue, Long Island, N.Y., while ploughing recently, turned up sixty-one silver table spoons, which weighed 183 ounces. Some think they are part of the buried treasures of Captain Kidd, "he sailed."

DON'T BE IN A HURRY!—No, reader, don't be in a hurry! A fortune was never made in a hurry; a reputation was never gained in a hurry; a battle was never won in a hurry! They were all accomplished by going to work systematically, but coolly. Work diligently, but don't get excited. True, some men have rashly blundered into wealth and notoriety, but they have also blundered out of them as unceremoniously. We would not have a man pass through the world at a snail pace,—that would be incompatible with this lightning age; but we would see him "make haste slowly," be his pursuit what it may. Fire at game on the wing, or without taking deliberate aim, and ten chances to one, you miss it. Some men are always in a hurry, and never accomplish anything. They never can find time to attend to political, social, or religious duties. They pass through the world in a hurry, and die—and are forgotten in a hurry.